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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Drilling in and Weeding Wheat.

land is comparatively abundant and cheap, and not be wholly indifferent to the question. In orlabor comparatively scarce and dear, that the der to ascertain the facts which are required to custom of sowing wheat in drills and weeding it, guide to a solution of this question, many very as is often practiced in England, will be soon careful experiments have been tried by individuadopted in this country. Our farmers are con- als, and with different kinds of apparatus. Those tent to sow it in the easiest way they can and let of M. Bull, of Hartford, Conn., many years ago, it take chance with the weeds, contenting them- were conducted very carefully and produced some selves with a medium crop cheaply obtained rath- very satisfactory results. Since then, others have er than incur extra expense with the chances of instituted experiments in different ways in order

that the increase of crop would sometimes more them an approximation, at least, to the truth may than counterbalance the extra expense. The most be arrived at, and conclusions drawn accordingly. systematic suite of experiments that have, with- In this country good hickory wood has been taken in a few years, been carried on in wheat culture as a standard with which to compare the other are those by Rev. S. Smith, and which are known kinds. The heating power of this kind of wood as the Lois-weedon system. We have, in a form- being put down to 100 per cord, the others may er volume, described his mode of culture, which be rated more or less, according to the capacity was published by him in a small pamphlet, which of yielding heat under the like circumstances in we procured. As some of our present readers all respects. may not have seen it, we will briefly state what From several table we have selected the results it is. For several years in succession he has crop- as given of such sorts as we have among us, takped the same piece of ground with wheat, in the ing. however, the hickory wood as a standard, following manner. He sows a row or drill of although it is a kind but little used among us. fallow. Thus alternating the place of the crops. wood charcoal, 95 pounds.

The author of this mode of culture gives the find quoted in the Ohio Agricultural Transactions following table of the crop. It must be borne in mind that, although the yield is put down as so much per acre, that in reality only half of the acre bore wheat, the other half of the acre being

1847-not measured.	1853) returns good but n			
1848-34 bushels.	1854 5 noted.			
1849-34 bushels.	1855-40 bushels.			
1850-34 bushels.	1856-37 bushels.			
1851-28 bushels.	1757-36 bushels.			
1851-34 bushels.	1858-40 bushels.			

It may be well also to state that this was winter wheat, which generally produces more per acre, if it passes through the winter well, than Pine Charcoal, do do do 75 " spring wheat. The soil is a strong clayey loam. It was stated by the compiler of this table that The expense of the tillage culture Mr. Smith puts down to about five dollars—which we suppose down to about fi

other experiments of the kind have been instituted in any other situations and fields of different soils and texture. The principle of operation seems to be based on Tull's system of thorough street wood.

will rise 73 pounds of water from the freezing to the boiling point. Hence we see how much better dry wood is under the dinner pot than seems to be based on Tull's system of thorough street wood.

will rise 73 pounds of water from the freezing tritious for sheep than dry barley crushed and fed to them. The account quoted says that steeping the grain from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in mical and still very liberal. He should be econmical in dress for himself and his family, and in other experiments of the kind have been institut- will rise 73 pounds of water from the freezing seems to be based on Tull's system of thorough green wood. and fine pulverization, which he deemed equivalent to thorough manuring or fertilizing. The soil on which Mr. S. operates is undoubtedly nat- We acknowledge that it is rather discouraging urally rich in the mineral ingredients necessary business to attempt the culture of cherries and to the production of wheat, and therefore holds plums among us, on account of the ravages of out well, but will, in all probability, become ex- the curculio and the prevalence of the black knot. hausted in time by continued cropping and noth- Formerly these fruits were reared very easily ing returned. Still, the method of thus cultivat- and successfully in Maine, but it is not so now. ing wheat is undoubtedly a good one. We know We should not, however, give up. Some method that it is the best, and indeed the only true mode will be found to counteract these two enemies, of cultivating Indian corn. We put that in rows although they have hitherto carried the day and and cultivate a space between, and thereby obtain driven some cultivators from the field, or rather a much greater crop than if sown broadcast. from the garden. The analogy holds good in wheat.

Recent Agricultural Literature.

ceeding of our agricultural societies, have be- can be examined and protected more easily than come the most important sources of information larger trees. The Mabaleb stock can be easily upon agricultural topics; and they are looked obtained from the nurserymen, or if you prefer for with interest, not only by the agricultural you can obtain the varieties of cherries you wish press, but by all intelligent farmers. Issued un- already grafted and ready to bear fruit, of them. der the patronage of State authority, and circu- It may, however, be well enough to look around lating gratuitously throughout our rural districts. and see if we haven't some dwarf stocks of our they come in the way of large numbers who would own that will answer the purpose as well. We not purchase an agricultural treatise, but who have the common wild red cherry growing wild would accept the volume as a gift, and being on rocky hills, and we have the still smaller but read more for curiosity than instruction, inform- equally as hardy choke cherry, growing on the ation is thus scattered, and very soon the good margin of streams and borders of woods. Either results developes itself. And these volumes, of these would, without dobt, make good stocks aside from the matter of mere local interest, such for dwarfing. Then we have in the northern secas reports of premiums, &c., which they contain, tions of the State a still more dwarfish stock also comprise essays and papers of general inter-est and of great value, so that they form an im-called "sand cherries." These are a trailing, portant addition to the farmers' library.

lished volumes of the above character. The first spring, when the streams rise by rains, but flouris the annual issue of the "Transactions of the ish in summer at low stages of water. Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture." The lt would be interesting to some of our horticulnumber comprises several instructive articles, in- turists to experiment with these as a tocks for cluding "an Agricultural and Geological Survey dwarfing cherries. of Essex county, Mass.," and an excellent brief treatise upon "Drainage," by George French. Then we have the Ohio Agricultural Report for Then we have the Unio Agricultural Report 1860, a stout 8 mo. volume of nearly 600 pages, of which 200 are filled with local affairs, reports of county societies, &c., and the remainder with essays and papers upon drainage, flax culture, birds of demestic animals. Corests, the birds breeding of domestic animals, forests, the birds stroyed by the borer. In some of the Western of Ohio, the army worm, &c., altogether forming States the crab apple has been used some for that a work of much importance, and comparing favorably with the annual agricultural volumes of

and original treaties upon the "Principles of made to most of its congeners of the thorn fami-Breeding," with abstracts of the county agricultural societies for 1860. The abstract forms 107 out of the 400 pages comprising the volume, and in the reports from the county societies presents nothing of special interest. These are, however, a few essays of considerable value, at the close of the volume, of which Mr. Geo.

L. Goodale's prize essay upon "Underdrain."

made to most of its congeners of the thorn family—it is apt to lose its foliage after midsummer. The peculiar beauty of the wild crab being its dwarf tree habit, in which it sometimes assumes the most picturesque forms, it may be mingled with other plants with great advantage, where it is desirable to produce an effect, by training a little tree, here and there above the bedge, to break the monotony of the continuous line; for this purpose the crab has no equals."

We have often recommended the land. L. Goodale's prize essay upon "Underdrain- We have often recommended the beech for ing and Deep Tillage," and the article on "Prachedging. It will bear clipping well and its leaves

Comparative Value of Fuels.

Although the present winter thus far has not been so severe as some that we have experienced, it is cold enough to make a good fire a very com- agent, is from Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massafortable appendage to a house, shop or camp. To those who have to purchase their fuel the question of what kind is the most economical, all things considered, is one of importance. Those who own good wood-lots, but have to expend la-It is not very likely that in this country, where bor and strength of themselves and teams, canto ascertain the heating powers of different kinds And yet, from experiments described in some of of fuel used. Each experimenter has published the English agricultural journals, it would seem the results of his trials, so that by consulting

wheat in twelve inch rows; between these rows We would here say that the method used by he leaves a space of ground three feet wide. The Mr. Bull in his experiments, was by weighing the weeds are kept from the wheat in the drills, and the three feet spaces are frequently forked up and kept perfectly free from weeds, also while wheat is growing. Thus, a part only bears wheat, and the other part is kept under a clean fallow. Next year, the part of the field that was been formally and have become so exclanded by cropping as to be almost worthless, may be rendered very fertile by the application of superphosphate and other similar fertilizers, and at a cost that will pay. Lean pastures are the greatest drawback upon our agriculture in ice a given quantity of the fuel would melt in a given time. Thus, for instance, one pound of the roll word in the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of the farmer. It should be remembered, also, the three feet spaces are frequently forked up and have become so exclands the tree-quarters of the taxes hausted by cropping as to be almost worthless, may be rendered very fertile by the application of superphosphate and other similar fertilizers, and at a cost that will pay. Lean pastures are the greatest drawback upon our agriculture in the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England. To keep cows the older parts of New England and the older parts of the farmer. weeds are kept from the wheat in the drills, and different woods and burning them in a well adkept forked up or in fallow, is sowed to wheat sulphur will melt 85 pounds of ice; tallow, 105 mer, is not a very profitable, though very comand the part before in wheat is forked and kept pounds; wax, 110 pounds; hydrogen gas 370: and the part before in wheat is forked and kept pounds; wax, 110 pounds; hydrogen gas 37°;

No manure or fertilizer of any kind has been used. In one of the tables we examined, which we

for 1860, it is	stated	that				
Hickory, 1 cord	will pr	oduce a c	ertain h	eat for	100	lays.
White Oak, 1 co					77	44
White Beach, o	lo	do	do	do	65	66
White Birch, o	to	do	do	do	48	66
Black Birch, o	lo	do	do	do	63	46
White Elm,	lo o	do	do	do	58	44
Hard Maple,	lo	do	do	do	60	66
Soft Maple, c	lo	do	do	do	59	**
White Oak,	lo	do	do	do	81	
Red Oak,	lo	do	do	do	69	46
Pitch Pine,	lo	do	do	do	3.5	"
White Pine,	lo	do	do	do	42	66
Lehigh coal, 1 t	on,	do	do	do	99	66
Richmond (soft)	coal, 1	ton,	do	do	205	**
Maple Charcoal		do	do	do	114	
Oak Charcoal,		do	do	do	166	66

Dwarf Cherries.

Within a few years some successful experim have been made by rearing dwarf cherries. To do this the variety wanted is engrafted on the Mahaleb stock. This is a dwarf cherry of foreign The annual volumes of the transactions and pro-

we have before us two or three recently pub-

Apple Tree Hedges.

A "Subscriber" asks us why the apple tree

orably with the annual agricultural volumes of other States.

The "Agriculture of Maine" for 1860, has been received. It contains Mr. Goodale's profound flowers; but this plant is open to the objection

tical Entomology," of Mr. Geo. E. Brackett, are are retained until into the winter and sometimes

Coe's Superphosphate of Lime.

of Coe's Supephosphate, as a superior fertilizing

North Brookfield, Nov. 23, 1861.

Messrs. Cor & Co., Boston:—Gentlemen: You may recollect that I had of you last Spring a quantity of Superphosphate of Lime. I made use of it in several ways—in each case with satisfactory results. First on corn. I planted one part of a field with the use of 15 loads of barn to the action of the control of the contro

almost nothing of any kind had previously grown, I had a full growth of white clover, which the cows fed down too closely, and which showed itself so green, as compared with its surroundings,

est and most exhausted I had on my farm, I have no doubt of a good crop. We are succeeding admirably with wheat in this part of the State, and artificial fertilizers aid us very much. One strong argument in favor of phosphate of lime, and similar manure, is that they can be transported to fields, at a considerable distance with little extracost. I apply my barnyard manure and compost in fields near home, and cultivate all distant lots with portable manure.

My intention now is to use a much larger ages or more than they are able to accomplish. A writer in the Boston Cultivator, furnishes some interesting instances, showing that fortunes can be made by farming. "Sixty years ago," he says, "a man came to Western New York, from New England or New Jersey, I am not certain which, his axe and a little loose change, constituting nearly all his property. He worked several years for different farmers, and then bought land for himself. He now has a farm of 600 merces or more, has given two some earch a good acceptance.

I am, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant.

Soaking Grain for Feed to Sheep.

down to about five dollars—which we suppose refers to the forking up or deep tillage between the rows. Supposing the crop to be doubled by this process, the gain over and above what he would have had if not thus tilled, will much more than pay the whole evpense.

There are, however, some other things to be considered in this matter. We do not hear that considered in this matter. We do not hear that considered in this matter. We do not hear that the form to about five dollars—which we suppose the freezing the converting that quantity of water into steam. This carries a portion of the heat off with it and is lost. One pound of dry wood will heat 35 pounds of water from ice (32°) to the boiling point, (212°.) A pound of green wood will only heat 25 pounds of water from 32° to 212. One pound dry charcoal considered in this matter. We do not hear that consequently a large portion of the heat made by it is employed in converting that quantity of water into steam. This carries a portion of the heat off with it and is lost. One pound of dry wood will heat 35 pounds of water from ice (32°) to the boiling point, (212°.) A pound of green wood will only heat 25 pounds of water from 32° to 212. One pound dry charcoal considered in this matter. We do not drink so much proportionally as does the horse or ox. Hence some sheep keepers think it profitable to make their food as moist and succulent as possible. The Genessee Farmer quotes some experiments made in Eagland by Mr. Lawes in feeding sheep, the result of which seems to prove that crushed barley soaked a while is much proportionally as does the horse or ox. Hence some sheep keepers think it profitable to make their food as moist and succulent as possible. The Genessee Farmer quotes some experiments made in Eagland by Mr. Lawes in feeding sheep, the result of which seems to prove that crushed barley soaked a while is much profitable to make their food as moist and succulent as possible. The Genessee Farmer quotes some experiments as possible. The Genessee Farmer quotes som

gained 1014 pounds. This makes a gain of twenAt a recent meeting of the New York State

ty pounds in favor of the soaked feed. There is another part of the story to be considered. Both pens of sheep were given as much cultural statistics of Tompkins Co., of which the mangold wurtzel as they would ate, and it was found that the four which had steeped or soaked barley ate more mangolds than did the four which had steeped or soaked barley ate more mangolds than did the four which the four which the four which had steeped or soaked barley at more mangolds than did the four which the fou

Top Dressing Mowing Land.

best for such soil?

phosphate of lime. with lime slaked in brine made of common salt, and after having shovelled it over two or three who are now owning 500, 600, and in one instance gone as you can .- ED.

Farm Items.

pigs and good ones, I give you a good corn story to go with them. I harvested from one-half acre ast October, 80 bushels ears of corn of the Dut-

hilf.

Readfield, Dec. 30, 1861.

Messrs. Editors.—In reading your paper, I find there has been some bragging about big pigs between Penobecot and Kennebec. I can tell a good pig story myself, though I don't wish to try to whip Kennebec, as I was formerly from there myself, and so was the pig. I had the pig of Luther Pierce of Solon, on the Kennebec, at the age of four weeks; brought him to Levant, and killed him when nineteen months old and he killed him when nineteen months old, and he weighed 8014 pounds. R. W. WILSON. South Levant, Jan. 1, 1862.

TIMOTHY LANDER.

Sidney, slaughtered a pig seven months old which weighed, when dressed, 350 pounds. It was one-half Chester.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Sidney, Jan. 2, 1862.

The following decisive testimony to the value Agricultural Miscellany.

Wealth of Farmers.

Nothing is more common than to speak of men part of a field with the use of 15 loads of barn manure to the acre, and the other part with your phosphate; a small handful in each hill—probably at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre. That which was planted in the latter way, was quite as thrifty and vigorous as in the former, and yielded as largely. This much exceeded my expectations. Secondly, I used the phosphate in planting potatoes, and obtained an excellent crop in exhausted pasture land, ploughed up for the purpose. Thirdly, I used the article for a dressing for an oat crop—with no other manure, and the land previously in low condition—I got 40 bushels to the acre, by the application of 300 lbs, phosphate.

Fourthly, I applied it upon old and long exhausted pasture land, at the rate of 600 lbs. to the acre. The effect was wonderful, and where almost nothing of any kind had previously grown, I had to the first ten years; the few that succeed are not sufficiently wealthy to enable all their gains to sufficiently wealthy to ena

that it would be plainly distinguished at a great distance.

I made a similar experiment with your phosphate five years since, on a part of the same pasture, and the good effects of it were as visible ward tendency of real estate in value, particular-

last year as ever. A rich sward is formed where there was formerly nothing but gray moss and a It should be remembered that the entire suclittle struggling June grass.

From these and other similar experiments made for several years, I am satisfied that our old pastures, many of which have been grazed for the greater part of a century and have become so expected by a grazed for the greater part of a century and have become so expected by a grazed for the greater part of a century and have become so expected by a grazed for the farmer. It should be remembered, also, the farmer of th mon, operation.

I have this fall sowed my winter wheat with phosphate alone for manure, at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre; and although the land was the poor-interest of the source of the control of

with portable manure.

My intention now is to use a much larger acres or more, has given two sons each a good amount of the superphosphate of lime next year farm, and pays taxes on two hundred thousand than I have done before, especially on corn and dollars of personal property. He has never had

I know another man whose father left him a farm of more than two hundred acres, over 30 years ago, with some encumbrances on it in the shape of legacies to other heirs, who now has

cold water before feeding to the sheep was productive of considerable advantage.

Four sheep in ten weeks ate 280 pounds of crushed barley, and gained 81 pounds. Four trying to do too much work for the number of the considerable advantage. sheep in an adjoining pen, ate in ten weeks 230 laborers employed, whereas if they had hired pounds of crushed barley steeped in water and double the labor, it would have paid abundantly.

Agricultural Society, Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca,

were fed on dry crushed barley. The first four ate in ten weeks 5,321 pounds, while the other four ate only 3,867 pounds. We can hardly account for the difference in appetite for the roots. county he estimated to amount annually to \$2,-713,000. After deducting one-half for labor, er-Top Dressing Mowing Land.

Hiram, Jan. 6, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I have some grass land which I wish to top dress in the spring. The soil is high intervale. What kind of dressing is best for such soil?

113,000. After deducting one-land for labor, errors, taxes, and seed, there would remain for the net proceeds, \$1,356,000, which would be a little over ten per cent. This, Mr. C. observed, did not include the many farm improvements in best for such soil?

very truly yours, N. B. Hubbard. 150 miles had been made in a single town,) highways, &c. He said farmers generally were im-Note. The best dressing is fine decomposed barn yard manure or compost. Put it on as soon which they often send their surplus money west as the snow is off, or even before. If you have to buy new lands for their sons, and it had also

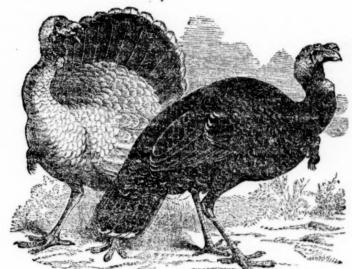
Mr. Hawley, of Syracuse, said he had traveled If neither of these can be obtained, and you lately through all the dairy districts in the west-can get muck, haul up a good lot of it, mix it ern part of the State, and had observed a general times, spread it on as early after the snow has an 800 acre farm, all paid for at a high price, from the land itself.'

Other professions are now crowded to overflow ing, and only a few can succeed in them. Show us a city family who has not some dear relative Messrs. Editors:—As you like to hear of big reduced to penury by the late commercial crisis, izs and good ones. I give you a good corn story while even with the present disastrous condition of the country, the farmer is enabled to pursue the tenor of his way, and if he be distressed at ton variety, eight, ten and twelve rowed cars, all, it is mainly in his commiseration for the merwhich will make 40 bushels of shelled corn. I raised this corn without one spoonful of any kind of dressing, except in the hill—that was barn and hog manure mixed, and one shovelful put in each hill.

WM. COCHRAN.

The Potato Rot---Another Remedy

A correspondent of a French paper states that Messes. Editors:—I noticed in your paper of a cultivator of the potato upon quite a large scale has prevented the rot on a soil "of silex and clay," by planting in a sufficient quantity of ered, Dec. 28th, a pig seven months and twentyered, Dec. 28th, a pig seven months and twenty-eight days old that weighed, when dressed, 411 pounds. Beat this, ye porkers of Kennebec, if you shovelful to the hill. After having several times repeated the trial, it is moreover claimed by the experimenter that the tubers thus grown in lime MESSRS. EDITORS :- Mr. Geo. W. Sawtelle of are not only free from the malady themselves, but



Turkeys. One of the most useful and beautiful domestic The object of the cider maker should be to con pirds is the turkey. It ranks next in value to the common fowl. What we could do or how we could tained in the juice of the apple into alcohol, as

investigate. The turkey is a native of North America, and Buffon says it was unknown before the discovery of America, and it has no name in the ancient languages. Its range is from the Isthmus of Darien on the south, to the lifteenth degree north; and cast and west, the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. It has has never been the atmosphere, it soon turns brown, and if an and the Rocky Mountains. It has has never been seen south of Panama, and is unknown beyond Lake Superior. The wild turkey is far more beautiful than the domesticated bird. The plumage of the wild turkey is generally described as being compact, glossy, with metallic reflections; feathers double, as in other gallinacious birds, generally oblong or truncated; tips of the feathers almost conceal the bronze color. The plumage of the male is very brilliant; that of the female is darker colored, and thus their cider the male is very brilliant; that of the female is darker colored, and it then be gathered and the juice of the whole apple, suddenly compressed, the pulp of which has not been exposed.

Many cider makers grind the pulp a long time before expressing the juice, and thus their cider is darker colored, and very inferior in quality. When strutting about, with the male is very brilliant; that of the female is darker colored, and very inferior in quality.

When strutting about, with a serve proad and seems sensible of the admiration he excites. The domestic turkey, as before observed, is less beautiful than the wild, but yet is a very proud and handsome bird. The prevailing colors are black, copper-colored, and white. They require a little care while young, being rather delicate, but when copyer-colored, and white. They require a little care while young, being rather delicate, but when they get a fair hold of the world, nothing in the poultry yard is more interesting than a flock of young turkeys; and the pleasure of beholding them is not lessened by the fact that when six or seven months old, each one will give ten or twelve pounds of as delicious and delicate flesh as ever young a case and selected the board of a prince.

The recipe found to answer far the best—and two requires in quality.

Within the last few years, since the adoption of portable cider-mills, where small portions of application of application of portable cider-mills, where small portions of application in the adoption of portable cider-mills, where small portions of application of a poles are ground and compressed at the time, so that the time, so that regularly cured by a tanner—is the powder which came from the pomose that no necessity exists for their long exposure in the pomace state, the cider has been better than formerly, and it is to be hoped that some pressing the pomace state, the cider has been better than formerly, and it is to be hoped that some pressing the stand formerly, and it is to be hoped that some pressing the pomace state, the cider has been better than formerly, and it is to be hoped that some pressing the stand formerly, suggested, perhaps, the first time, so that term is an exist to wash and clean thromoughly the skin, stretch it will on a board with plenty of large plus a fair hold of the world, nothing in the proper means for removing the pulp after the exponents and the graced the board of a prince.

the smearing and dipping of sheep, for the destruction of vermin that infest these domesticated aniceased, the bung may be driven in, and after a land these skins, if not as supple as if done by a mals. Smearing is still practised in the Highlands, as the best protection for sheep in stormy
weather, and for the scab, while at the same
time it destroys most of the vermin. Other materials akin to smearing have been tried, such
as mixtures of turpetine with grease, oil, &c.;
but the evil is, that all arsenic and other poisonous ingredients, more or less injure the wool and
endanger the lives and health of the animals.

It he burg may be driven in, and after a
week the cider may be racked into clean barrels.

If the first fermentation has been carried on without material change in temperature, no other will
occur; if, however, the temperature has been
variable, then a portion of the juice may have
escaped the entire change and a second fermentation will ensue. At the end of this second fermentation the barrel should be bunged tightly
and left closed until
the following spring, when
left eight to show the following spring, when
left eight to show the following spring, when
the pickle. Let them lie in this for a week,
the cider may be racked into clean barrels.

Another correspondent of the same journal
gives these directions:

Take 2 pounds of coarse salt, and 1 pound of
alum, broken fine, and dissolve in water. Place
week the cider may be racked into clean barrels.

Another correspondent of the same journal
gives these directions:

Take 2 pounds of coarse salt, and 1 pound of
alum, broken fine, and dissolve in water. Place
week the cider may be a
regular tanner are enough so for any purpose.

Another correspondent of the same journal
gives these directions:

Take 2 pounds of coarse salt, and 1 pound of
alum, broken fine, and dism, broken fine, and dism, water over, and place a board and weight on
the skins, if not as supple as if done by a
mound to the first fermentation has been carried on without material change in temperature, no other will
occur; if, however, the temperature has been
take 2 pounds of coarse salt, and 1 pound of
alum, broken fine, and dism, broken fine, and clean pound of
alum Hence is readily perceived the inportance of a suitable bath or wash, one that shall not injure either sheep or wool, while it shall destroy the believe that the fermentation of cider should al-

ways occur in the barrel and never in the stomach, in other words, that it should not be drank until

attention of our national societies. I can hardly the barrel. The cider may then be raked into think the right materials should be far to seek. clean barrels, and will remain clear if properly What we want is some sort of vegetable extract, made.—Working Farmer. fatal to insect life; and surely, within the wide boundaries of vegetable poisons, there must be boundaries of vegetable poisons, there must be abundance, were proper encouragement given by our societies to experiment and inquire into the subject. Spirit of tar and tobacco liquor are both of them vegetable extracts. There is something in tobacco very fatal to most insects, and were we permitted to cultivate the plant, I do not know that we should require anything else. As it is, with the high duty, and used in the quanties required, it would be very expensive enable of the crust as much as may represent a month's growth. Remember that there is genquanties required, it would be very expensive enable of the crust as much as may represent a month's growth. Remember that there is genquanties required, it would be very expensive enable of the crust as much as may represent a month's growth. Remember that there is genquanties required.

indeed; but I just mention those to show that it is far more than likely, that there are abundant other things that would answer the purpose equally well, if we knew where to find them."

Mr. Scott added, that "from his experience he would condemn all mineral baths, and would just ask farmers to compare the wool of sheep that had been thus dipped, with others that had been otherwise treated. They would in such cases observe the wool falling off and loose, while in other cases it was close and matted, and adhering to the sides." He suggested that the Highland Society should offer a premium for the best dip or bath for sheep.

Undoubtedly, tobacco is just the vegetable poison Mr. Scott needs; and there can be little doubt that the "South Down Company" of this city,

that the "South Down Company" of this city, have prepared just such a sheep-wash, as Mr. degree to which the toe is to be turned up is to Scott is in pursuit of. It has been tried by sheep-farmers in various parts of the United States, and horse to make the wear on the shoe nearly even pronounced an effective vermin destroyer. To-bacco, as prepared by the "South Down Compa-ny," is put up in tin cans, and can be easily transported wherever wanted, and readily and safely applied to domesticated animals, for the

same as corn or wheat with us. The Mark Lane
Express says on this subject:

"A subscriber wishes us to inform him what is
the best food for fattening pigs? I have myself
tried nearly every description of food, and have
never found anything to produce so much weight,
or so fine meat, in a given time, as bean meal.—
Some pigs fed with food mixed with fine toppings,
weighed, at six months old, two hundred and
eighty pounds, and the pork was allowed to be
extremely tender. I last year tried to fatten hogs
on grey peas alone, giving them milk to drink.
The animals took on fat rapidly, but did not acquire so great weight as those fed on bean meal.
The legumes are all of them excellent food for
swine.

when peas and beans have got wet and mouldy

shoe must be as large as the tull ungrasped crust,
but no part must project beyond it.

9. In fitting the shoe the web is to be narrowed at the heels, so that its inside edge may
tower the line of the bars, and no more.

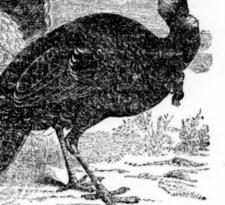
10. Slope off the heels of the shoe in the same
direction as the heel of the crust, so as to prevent
the possibility of the hind shoe catching in the
possibility of the hind shoe catching in the
possibility of the heles, as far as the crust extends.

12. Twist off the elenches as short and stubby
as possible, and lay them down flat with the hammer: the pincers during this time being firmly
pressed against the head of the nail. The clenches are not to be filed either before or after turning

When peas and beans have got wet and mouldy to an extent which renders them unfit for culinary purposes, they should have scalding water poured over them, and after being allowed to dry, be reduced to meal for swine. The action of the hot water will at once remove fungi or mould, and render them sufficiently sweet to ensure their being eaten by the animals.—N. E. Farmer.

pressed against the head of the nail. The elenches are not to be filed either before or after turning down.

13. The nails must fit exactly into, and completely fill, the nail holes. The horse is now shod. Do nothing more for what you may fancy appearances. The best iron only should be used. Good iron makes a lighter shoe wear as long as a heavier one of inferior iron.



Turkeys---Cock and Hen.

keep Thanksgiving or Christmas without the tur-key, is a question we hope never to be forced to do this, every pains should be taken to prevent

and the Rocky Mountains. It has has never been the atmosphere, it soon turns brown, and if an

ed vessel, whence it should be removed as repeat, as possible into barrels, filling them to the bung; as possible into barrels, filling them to the bung; I have several skins done in this way in my hall, these should be placed in a cellar where the temperature would not be more than seventy degrees, and where the changes would be very slight; with an even temperature the fermentation will produce. I killed one day while shooting with a friend one, I killed one day while shooting with a friend one, I killed one day while shooting with a friend one. rapidity, and after it has entirely

or pouring was introduced. The materials generally used were spirit of tar, tobacco liquor, and Alcohol in any form should never be added to various other things. The evil was, that many of these colored the wool. Dipping, says a Scotch writer, is best when we can find the proper thing to dip with. It is quickly done. Arsenic and other mineral preparations have sometimes flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors, and it is generally made at so carly a flavors. and other mineral preparations have sometimes killed the sheep. Hence, all mineral poisons should be repudiated. They dry up and harden the skin, and seriously injure the teeth. Instances have occurred, says a writer, where sheep have thus lost the capacity to feed. Every farmer and shepard should leave such noxious applications alone, for they are worse than the vermin. Nothing should be applied that will injure the wool or lessen the tendency to take on fat.

A Mr. Scott remarked, in discussing this subject, as follows: "I humbly think this question has been strangely overlooked. I do not think a more important one could possibly receive the attention of our national societies. I can hardly think the right materials should be far to seek.

Directions for Shoeing Horses.

quanties required, it would be very expensive erally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toc indeed; but I just mention those to show that it than at either the heels or quarters. More

safely applied to domesticated animals, for the destruction of lice and other vermin.—Boston Courier.

Bean Meal for Pigs.

Bean Meal for Pigs.

The England, on the continent, the practice prevails quite extensively, of feeding pigs and young swine on bean meal. The beans are ground the same as corn or wheat with us. The Mark Lane Express says on this subject:

In England, on the continent, the practice prevails quite extensively, of feeding pigs and young swine on bean meal. The beans are ground the safety when a good crust has been preserved.

8. Fit the shoe accurately to the foot. The shoe must be as large as the tull ungrasped crust, but no part must project beyond it.

How to Cure Kicking Horses and Runaways.

The Boston Herald says: "If you have a horse that has a habit, when in harness, of bringing his heels in contact with the dasher and damaging his vehicle by kicking, proceed as follows: Place around his neck a band like that used for the riding martingale. Then take tree lists ing martingale. Then take two light straps, buckle them to the bit on either side, pass them through the neck band and then inside the girth, and strap them securely to each fetlock of the hind feet, taking care to have them of the proper length. When a horse is rigged in this manner, if he attempts to 'kick up behind,' each effort will jerk his head down in such way as to astonish him, and perhaps, throw him over his head. He will make but a few attempts to kick when he will find his head thus tied to his heels, and two or three lessons will cure him altogether. The method of reforming a runnway is equally simple and effectual. First of all, fasten some thick pads upon your horses' knees, then buckle a strap about the size of a rein upon each fetlock forward, and pass the straps through the hame rings on some part of the harness near the shoulder on each side and lead the straps had to the draws. each side, and lead the straps back to the driver's hand as he sits in the buggy. He has thus four reins in hand. Start the animal without fear; don't worry him with a strong pull upon the bit, but talk to him friendly. When he attempts to run he must of course bend his forward legs.— Now pull sharply one of the reins, and the effect will be to raise one of his forward feet to his shoulder. He is a three-legged horse now, and when he has gone on in that way a little distance drop the constrained foot and jerk up the other. He can't run faster on three legs than you can ride, and when you have tired him on both sides pretty thoroughly, or if he refuses to take to his trot kindly, and to obey your voice and a moderate pull on the bit, you can raise both his fore feet, drop him upon his knees, and let him make a few bounds in that position."

Tanning Hides.

A correspondent of the Field, London, in an-

swer to an inquiry, recommends the following The recipe found to answer far the best-and

one of his outlying beasts

then nail them on a board, skin side out, and when dry rub smooth with pumice-stone. These skins are quite soft and pliable, and keep well

for years. North Kennebec Agricultural Society.

The attendance at the annual meeting, on Tuesday last, was small, as usual, notwithstanding the weather was favorable and the traveling good .-The following officers were elected:

President, Daniel Jones; 1st Vice President,
Joshua Nye; 2d Vice President, F. A. Davis;
Trustees, Geo. E. Shores, Galen Hoxie, Daniel

Holway, B. C. Paine; Secretary, Dan'l R. Wing; Treasurer, Homer Percival; Librarian, Wm. Dyer;

Agent, E. R. Drummond.
The following, from the Treasurer's report, shows the financial condition of the Society: Due Sam'l Aprileton, April 18th, Interest for one year, Unpaid premiums of 1861, Unpaid Bills—estimated,

\$150 00 40 00 Due from the State, Cash on hand, 69 58

___ 219 58

\$907 90 A committee—D. R. Wing, Wm. Dyer and Homer Percival—was appointed to revise the By-Laws, and report at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Dillingham's Address, in the afternoon, was most excellent—being admirably adapted to arouse the farmers to an appreciation of the dignity of their calling. The only thing to regret was, that more of them were not present to hear it. The audience evidently were of the same opinion, for after tendering the orator the thanks of the Society, they made urgent request to have him repeat his discourse in this village, some evening during the present winter, which he kindly consented to do. Due notice of time and

place will be given hereafter .- Waterville Mail, Loss from Weeds.

Very few of our farmers seem to be aware of the great loss they sustain annually from the growth of weeds of one kind or another, with which quite too many farms are overrun. The late Sir John Sinclair made some experiments on this subject, the results of which we annex, and which are worthy of the consideration of all cultivators who have failed themselves to discover to how great an extent their crops are lessened by

"1. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broadcust: one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced eighteen bushels; the six weeded acre 135 bushels, or 224 per acre, which is 44 bushels, or one-fourth more produce in favor of

weeding.

2. A six-aere field was sown with barley, in tilth and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of the weeding, 15 bushels per acre, besides the land being much cleaner for succeeding crops.

3. Six acres sown with oats; one acre plowed 3. Six acres sown with oats; one acre plowed but once, and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres, plowed three times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels. This experiment proves that oats require good management, and will pay for it as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other

Use of the Plow in Draining.

A writer in the N. H. Journal of Agriculture does most of the labor of ditching with a plow.—
He plows two furrows and throws out the earth.
This is sufficiently wide for the drain. Two more This is sufficiently wide for the drain. Two more furrows are in like manner plowed, and the earth thrown out by hand, when the plow is chained to the centre of a long, strong pole, laid across the drain, and two pair of oxen hitched on—one yoke on each side of the ditch. As the ditch grows deeper, the chain is lengthened, until 4 to 6 feet in depth is reached.

have acquired a taste for literature when at home,

themselves become the slaves of vice. We have just been supplied with dress coats of but indications to-night point strongly toward wholly supported by the State, and 148 partially | Camp Chase. Tomorrow morning will probably dark blue, neatly trimmed with light blue, and hats with the regulation feather. These give our At one time, when in Portland harbor, we regiment a very neat appearance at dress parade. were comparatively near Ship Island; after going We have been "mustered out," and are expecting

THE SOUTH GETTING ALARMED. It is known that the term of enlistment of a large portion of the Confederate army will expire in February next, and the Southern papers are in great tribu lation over the apprehension that Gen. McCellan directly South; but in this, it seems as if we were is delaying his advance in order to take advantage of the general disorganization of the rebel forces consequent upon the expiration of their term of service

The Richmond Dispatch declares that if some general consultation and conclusion does not take place among the soldiers, and their re-enlistment secured, all is over with Virginia and with the Confederacy. It says:

"Richmond, with its immense military stores be some good reason for leaving Camp Chase, but and manufacturing resources in the enemy's hand, the Federal march into North Carolina would b Although the quarters for the men were very instant and comparatively easy. Then would uncomfortable, yet they showed a degree of cheer-fulness that was wonderful considering their size in gof the anaconda folds which have been so joy himself in the most adverse position; and tion upon the sea-coast, the invading armies would advance to penetrate the interior and unite with the grand army of subjugation on its resistles but if we are not to be carried to the enemy's imaginable horrors, in every Southern home and every Southern plantation rise before the eye.

The Richmond Whig makes an attack upo Jeff. Davis, in the course of which it says : Independence, in Boston harbor, and are now emus, they have impigned upon our soil, and they "If they (the Yankees) have not subjugat barking for that place. The Maine Regiment hold military possession of a part of Virginia and of the three slaveholding States. This, we confess, has always been to us an unmixed bitter And what renders it still more disagreeable, we

TAXATION FOR THE WAR. It is a self-evident proposition that if the credit of the Government the rumored order to sail South—report says to is to be maintained in the midst of the enormous Fortress Monroe. Wherever the Maine 12th may necessary expenditures for the prosecution of the ners, cultivated intellects in your heads, to back up and sustain the fullness of patriotism of your and sustain the fullness of patriotism of your the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the inexperience and awkwardness of some of the quent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up mental derangement. It is not unfrequent to find organic disease of the heart accomplex to the producing and keeping up menta lions per year to pay the interest on a war debt of eight hundred millions, and to leave a sufficient surplus to pay the annual expenses of the government. Is the country able to support this amount of taxation? Upon this point the N. Y.

"The annual taxes of Great Britain amount to three hundred and forty-three millions, those of France to three hundred and fifty millions. This break the monotony of our daily, however. "I is a larger burden, in proportion to the population wish you a merry Christmas," rang as merrily of those countries, than two hundred millions through the encampment as erst; but we missed would be in proportion to the population of the loyal States. True those countri wealthier; and experience has given their stateswith which this favorite festival has been associmen a better knowledge of their taxable resource ated. And can we not be pardoned, if, while we ate our coarse but abundant and healthy rations, we allowed visions of different fare to rise before their ordinary and average burdens, while a tax of two hundred millions on the loyal States would us, and momentarily wished we might cast off be an extraordinary burden to be immediately Uncle Sam's blue and engage in festivities be-diminished on the termination of the war by dif-

ner was distinguished only by exemption from drill, and the usual greetings given with a heartiness that indicates that they came from earnest hearts.

A fixed by risely has a piece of lets between the first that they came for the first that had been supported by the first that had been supported by the statement of the miners and the trading interests of the mountain towns. We fear that hundreds of ditch owners and mill-A friendly rivalry has arisen of late between wrights have been ruined by the catastrophe, and the different companies as to which shall adorn it is probable that the general loss to the mining interests will never be estimated. It appears that has introduced a most important measure into the reprint of this valuable publication for De- has been encouraged by our officers, and under it also experienced the effects of the storm. The the Legislature. The Military Committee are cember. Contents: Captain Clutterbuck's Cam- our encampment has assumed quite a sylvan ap- valleys and the town of Sonoma were partially

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION. It was reported last week that the regiments connected with Gen. Butler's expedition, which had embarked some over a very level section of country, and that the American War; Index. Republished by L. provements still continue, and we may expect days previously at Boston on board the steamer that the encampment of the Maine Third will | Constitution and were awaiting orders to sail for is forty-two miles, and at that point communica- \$3 a year, Blackwood and any one of the four soon surpass in the tastefulness of its decorations, Ship Island, had been ordered to disembark and if it does not already, that of any regiment on return to their encampment in Lowell. Dispatches received on Saturday state that these orders had been countermanded, and that the Constitutions of more or less of vandalism. Ours is no exception to the rule. We often, in our brief with to Fortress Monroe. She left on Monday absences from camp, see evidences of the essential for her destination. It is supposed that these barbarism of war in the destruction of property. regiments will be connected in some way with The Clermont house, the late residence of Com- the movements of the Burnside expedition now

sion has been robbed, little by little, of its mahogany furniture, a fine library, a large amount nual report of Attorney General Drummond that of silver ware, and in short, of everything that an action has been commenced by him on the could strike the conspicuous fancy of the soldier. bond of R. D. Peck, late State Treasurer, for the It now stands a complete wreck,—a fit type of the defalcation occurring during his second term of fortunes of those who espouse the cause of trea-office, which action is still pending. Actions are son. On our march to Bull Run we passed in a also pending against Messrs. Neal Dow, Walter retired spot a small church, heautiful in the sim- Brown, and John Wyman, on the respective plicity of its architecture, surmounted by a sim-

the materials and frame came from Bangor, and of the Maine Historical Society, for the purpose that its pulpit was usually occupied on the Sab- of receiving and reading papers on subjects cen bath by students from Fairfax Seminary. Until nected with the designs of this Society, will be within a few weeks it had been used as a station held in the Court House in this city at 2 o'clock. H. Larrabee, of the 7th Maine Regiment, at the for the reserve of our pickets. It was gradually P. M., Thursday, 16th inst. The meeting will

other day, I noticed that there was nothing to for forgery, will it is said return to Bangor and stood. The excuse that the materials were needed the bill which we would like to have him collect resume the practice of the law. We have a lit-

or be wasted in vicious indulgencies. Those who | New Year Sports in Camp. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, hailing from the 6th Maine Regiment, gives an account of the sports on New Year's day of the soldiers of Gen. Hancock's Brigade, to which the regiment is attached.
A fund was raised among the officers of the briof giving a bounty to the Volunteers from Maine A fund was raised among the officers of the bri-gade, and prizes offered, varying from \$20 to \$1, in the Regiments already authorized, not included for competition in running, leaping, wrestling, in the act of 1861. gander-pulling, climbing a greased pole, and

gander-pulling, clinbing a greased pole, and catching a greased pig. Rev. Zenas Thompson, Chaplain of the 6th, was appointed one of the Judges. The correspondent says:

On motion of Ar. Education, Chaplain of the Judiciary, be directed to inquire, what further legislation, if any, is necessary, in order that destitute families of volunteer soldiers now in their country's service, be prompt-

gratuity was given because it was evident that but for an accident, Folensbee would have come The Joint Committees of the two Houses were

Leaping. Sergeant M. L. Butterfield, 5th important committees:

Wisconsin, Co. G, \$5.

Greased Pig. This part of the performance was very amusing, though no one could claim the pig when caught. The pig started well, but the temptation to join in pursuit was too great for the uniformed spectators, and the square broke and all rushed pell-mill upon the unfortunate pig, which surrendered at discretion.

Many of our Maine people, upon reading this letter, will wonder why some of the six feet giants they sent out in the Sixth did not conquer in the wrestling match. In the opinion of the judges, the most real scientific wrestling was displayed by the two Maine boys, but each met his Wellington in the Forty-third boy. To be sure, the victor did not understand the true principles of his antagonists, but he floored them, and that seemed sufficient in the eyes of the judges.

The next morning after the celebration the judges decreed that all the money not disposed of, amounting to over twenty dollars, and the pig, be given to the Sixth Maine, which was done."

The Burnside Expedition. The telegraph informs that the troops which are to constitute the land portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, have land portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, have land portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, have land portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, have

forms that the troops which are to constitute the land portion of Gen. Burnside's expedition, have embarked at Annapolis, and by this time are assembled in the transport ships at Hampton Roads. The fleet to co-operate with this expedition, under the command of Com. Goldsborough, also gathers at Old Point. The forces employed for this expedition are much greater than those of the Port Royal armada. Scows, ten to fifteen the Port Royal armada. Seews, ten to fifteen brook, Maxwell of Wells, Lowell of Lewiston, Mc feet wide and thirty feet long, have been provided, and a pontoon-train and bridge-timbers are taken in large numbers, indicating that rivers are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the expectation of the features are to be crossed. As to the features are to be crossed. As to the features are the features are to be crossed. As to the destination of the features are to be crossed. As to the features are the featu pedition, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune is clear that the fleet will not pass outside of Cape

"First, there is the lower Potomac. Second. there is the Rappahannock, with batteries on either side, supposed to be as formidable as those mated his intention of addressing the Senate here. ter to allow vessels drawing seven feet to go up as far as Fredericksburg, which is immediately south of Aquia Creek. Third, there is the York river, wide and with a good channel, admitting vessels drawing ten feet to the wharf at West Point, which is the terminus of the railroad to Richmond. As Gen. Wool can threaten Yorktown in front, while Gen. Burnside assails it in the rear, and as both movements combined would present war. the rear, and as both movements combined would make a formidable threat on the rebel capital, officers of the 1st Maine Cavalry and of the 15th mentioned is James river, the direct water avenue to Richmond, admitting vessels drawing twelve feet clear up to the city, with no difficulty at all. It is asserted that the gunboats would successfully clear the shore of rebel batteries, and that there would be no formidable land force to encounter until reaching Richmond. But Gen. Wool could not so readily support a movement of this kind, panic-stricken, it would leave a strong force of the enemy in the rear. So we don't count much Norfolk is also freely spoken of, but no one can discover the utility of capturing that point, which would be doubtful if attempted, unless it is desired to dispossess the rebels of the property of the United States, which they have used so long against us. Besides, it is not be-lieved that the expedition will be formidable

enough to make the attempt.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and I am more than ever convinced that the army of the Potomac will co-operate with Burnside. Hap-pening to spend yesterday in Baltimore, I learned that orders had been received by Gen. Dix to Potomac will co-operate with Burnside. grant no more furloughs or leaves for a louger period than 48 hours, and then only to go to Washington, and after Jan. 5, to grant none at all.

A MAINE MAN AMONG THE REBELS. One of the of the State. released Richmond prisoners, in a letter to the Dane was unanimously re-elected State Treasurer. Boston Journal pays the following tribute to a Maine man, Wm. Noyes, Jr., son of Wm. Noyes, Esq., of Saco, a former publisher of the Maine

been in operation, one hundred patients have died, and I do not hesitate to say that, had it not been for Mr. Noyes, hospital steward, from Maine, twice that number would have shared the same fate. During the first four months we were there, he was constantly, night and day, ministering to our comfort, and by his request many luxuries were allowed to the patients. But this was too good to last. One day, after he had passed a week without but once going to bed, he was attacked with bleeding from the lungs, and for a long time was on the verge of death. But I am happy to say that he has recovered enough to return with us, and is now stopping at the house of Mr. Pancost. As an instance of his bravery, I will give you this: Looking out of Coast Defences of the State. the window one day, he saw the hearse coming from the dead-house, with four small rebel flags waving over it. He turned round to me and said, 'That is the way they bury the Massachusetts men here." Then he rushed into the street, halted the horses and demanded of the driver to take the horses and demanded of the driver to take the words "and they desire and expect a vigorous flags down, which he did. Again, just as we prosecution of war." o Captain Warner, who had been kind to us. table. He acknowledged the compliment by wishing that He acknowledged the compliment by wishing that we would all arrive safely in Abraham's bosom.

Mr. Noyes, who was standing by the wheel-house, immediately took off his hat and called for three cheers for Old Abe, which was given by every the best. The rage of the people on the best of the people on the people of the people o prisoner on the boat. The rage of the people on shore can better be imagined than described. But, notwithstanding his free way of expressing his mind, he was a universal favorite of both the cy of providing extra blankets for the troops now the lead folders of forces and on New Year's day he was presented with a beautiful diploma, signed by the rebel commander and surgeons, and by all of the officers (federal) that have

the new Senator from Oregon, in place of the lamented Baker, in taking his seat, on the ground Marsh stream were destroyed. The value in mathat he was an avowed secessionist. He was appointed by the Breckenridge Governor of the workmen considerable.—Belfast Journal. State. The matter was reported to the Committee on the judiciary.

MAINE BUILT GUNBOATS. The following is the resent condition of the five gunboats built in five per cent., amounting to \$20,000. laine, as given in the Boston papers.

-Which came from Thomaston the 15th ult., under steam, is fitting for her armament, and may be ready to go into commission by the 15th or 20th inst.

Katahdin—Which arrived from Bath on 21st ult., is getting her machinery in slowly, and if fortunate, may go into commission by the 1st

there, under steam, by the 4th inst., and be ready

Maine Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Blunt, Ordered, That the

Co. C, \$10; private Chas. G. Grace, 5th Wisconsin, Co. G, \$5; private Jas. A. Folensbee, 6th Maine, Co. C, \$2.50, and a gratuity of \$2. The such persons as have enlisted in the service of the

announced. The following constitute the most

Maine, Co. F, \$5; private Wesley G. Hutchild, the Militia Messrs. Swett of Cumberland, Wrestling. Private Wm. Powers, 43d New York, Co A, \$10; private A. H. Livermore, 5th Wisconsin, Co. G, \$5.

Wisconsin, Co. G, \$5.

This part of the performance

to national affairs, were taken up, and Mr. S. ad dressed the Senate at length in their support.

Mr. Sweat of Portland expressed his dissented Mr. Sweat of Portland expressed his after in opposition to them.

House.—Mr. Randall of Freeport introduced

an order instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of authorizing cities and towns to make provision for the support of the families of such persons, resident

THURSDAY Jan. 9. Senate.-Mr. Jordan of Androscoggin introduced the following order:

Ordered, That the House concurring, a Joint

Select Committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to visit the several hospitals in this city, confer with the surgeons and physicians having the care of the sick, and report to this body what legislation, if any, is necessary to better the condition of our disabled soldiers.

Messrs. Jordan, Barrow and Pease were ap

ferred to the Committee on Banks and Banking. The following on motion of Mr. Cary of Houlton was accepted:

inform this Legislature of the amount and condition of arms and military equipments at the disposal of the State, place of to the most proper course of supplying such as may be deemed necessary to meet the exigencies

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Resolved, That the people of Maine cordially

Burnham of Norway, Stanley, of Rockland, and Randall of Island Falls.

read the second time.

Mr. Vinton moved to amend by adding the

ough education in military art and science.
Mr. Cary of Houlton introduced an order for

encamped in this city. He stated that the lack of sufficient bedding and other clothing suitable to the season, was the cause of most of the sickness now prevailing in the regiments.

The Bates Manufacturing Company, says the Lewiston Journal, have declared a semi-anual dividend of six per cent., amounting to \$48,-000. The Hill Company has also declared one of

THE INVASION OF MEXICO. President Juaren writes to a centleman of Washington that it i against the invaders of Mexico, and they never will yield to Spanish domination until completely subjugated.

Maine Karmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862. NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Mr. S. N. Taber will immediately commence his an nual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County. Col. WM. SWETT will call upon subscribers in Oxfor

Mr. H. P. Weeks will call upon subscribers in Linco and Knox Counties during the present month. Mr. BENJ. TUKEY will call upon subscribers in Andr

MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers

A Word in the Legislative Ear. Our worthy Governor, in his excellent and pat riotic message, did not find time, or did not think it necessary to say anything to you in regard to the subject of Agriculture, Probably he thought a business so closely interwoven with the very existence, to say nothing of the prosperity of the people, and one for which the authorities of a State, so young as Maine is, has thus far done very well indeed, did not need any further special recommendation from him. This would be the case, were it not a lamentable fact that mankind are prone to oppose their own good, and too often, like the miserly man in the fable, kill the goose that lays the golden egg. We have heard "outsiders" talking about the expediency of curtailing expenses of our State Government, and among other things, recommending the stopping the stipend to Agricultural Societies-the School Fund, &c. Can it be possible that the rebellion has brought Maine so low as that in one short year? Has she become so poor, that it is to be found necessary to cut off the very jugulars

the elements of her greatest prosperity and honor and strength? Agriculture and education are the corner stor of the State's prosperity and strength. Paralyse them, and you at once paralyse all public pros perity, all public greatness. Destroy them and you die as a State, and as a people.

through which flows, and from whence proceeds

The aid and encouragement given to our scho and to our agriculture for the last dozen years throughout Maine, and other free States, have saved them from destruction. We are sure of this. We can remember a few years back and so can you. Just suppose then, that our farming community at the breaking out of the rebellion last year had been in the condition they weresay in 1837. At that period we well remember, but very little encouragement had been given to agricultural societies, &c. The whole country had passed through the great excitements of speculation. People had left the slow, plodding, toilsome work of farming, and were getting rich by buying and selling townships andcorner lots in

Our agriculture, being too dull and slow and stupid a business, was neglected, and when the tide turned, and the bubbles of speculation began to burst, we found to our surprise that we had not enough to eat. We saw, at that time, with grief in our hearts, wheat imported largely from Germany and other parts of Europe, and some of it brought up the Kennebec and carried into the interior and sold to farmers for bread. Suppose such a state of apathy and inaction in regard to agriculture had continued to the present time. and treason had sprung its trap upon us, as it did, where would you have been? With an insidious foe, who had stolen all your arms and munitions without, and starvation within, you couldn't have

stood it a month. But thanks to the encouragement that had been wisely given to your agriculture and to your schools, you had abundance of bread in your garprotected us in the hour of our imminent dangerweary in well doing, but will continue their benyou economise life by taking blood from your
hearts, and curtailing its flow throughout the organs of your body? Will your house stand the
stronger by whittling away and weakening your stronger by whittling away and weakening your to Jan. 11, is 379; number now receiving medi- change its structure as to produce abnormal menfoundation? We shall and must have heavy taxes to pay. But your agriculture will have to in private families, 29. Four deaths have octal manifestations. The emotional or affective faculties are peculiarly susceptible to these agents. When a moral emotion, sentiment, or feeling is prosperity, and all your means to pay taxes or B. Hollis, cavalry, Co. L; Jan. 8, Hiram Kimimaterial or mental emotion cannot act directly anything else comes from the earth, brought out and elaborated into available shape by the hands of the humble farmer. Manufactures may change the form and conditions of farm products suitable for various purposes—commerce can spread these products abroad, but until the farmer, by the instrumentality of his industry in applying the laws of nature has created them, manufactures and commerce are dead as Cæsar. You cannot move hand or foot without it. You can't subsist an army an hour, nor sail your navy a mile until the farmer has furnished the means. We submit in all honesty and sincerity the question to your own better judgment, whether the exigencies of the day do not call for increased encouragement to

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Society commenced its annual session in Washington on Wednesday last. President Hubbard, Secretary Poore, and Treasurer French were re-elected and nearly all the old Vice Presidents. The executive Committee was re-organized and consists of Marshall P. Wilder, of Mass., Fred. Smyth, of N. H., Israel Newton, of Phil., Chas. B. Calvert, of Md., and Grand Byington of Iowa, Sullivan of Ohio, and Mr. Myers, of California.

the vital interests of agriculture and education,

rather than any diminution of aid heretofore

President Lincoln's recommendation of the establishment of an agricultural and statistical department was warmly commended, and he was elected an honary member. The suggestions of the President's address were presented and endorsed, and a large edition was ordered to be

The establishment of an agricultural depot was discussed and recommended. There was a decided expression of opinion against national exhibitions unless they can be held at Washington. The Society adopted a series of resolutions ad

verting to agricultural education, and prepared a premium list for a series of experiments on the the cultivation of cotton in the Middle and Northern States; also of hemp and flax. The awards to be made by the central agricultural societies of the States in which the competitors reside. Ar rangements are also perfected for a national exhibition of native wines to be held in this city in January next.

WOOL. There was a fair demand for wool last week, and prices are tending upward, with sales of the finer grades at some advance. Prices 48 to 52 for fleece, and 46 to 54 for pulled wool.

The Board of Agriculture commences sessions to-morrow, Wednesday. A full report of the proceedings will be given.

The Bangor Whig says that the Bank of Cumberland, Portland, is considering the expedi ency of surrendering its charter.

Maine Military Items.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Dow, and the Trustees and Superintendent of the Maine Insane Fourteenth, Col. Nickerson, have been mustered Hospital is an unusually interesting document. into the U. S. service. The Fifteenth, Col. Mc-Clusky, has not yet been mustered in, but is near-condition. During the past season extensive aply ready. The Thirteenth are armed with the paratus for warming and ventilating the Hospit-Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonets, a beautiful and al buildings have been put in at a cost of nearly effective weapon. An excellent hand is also at \$14,000. On the first of December, there were tached to the regiment, the instruments being in the Hospital 240 patients—131 males and 109 purchased, and the musicians paid, from the regimental fund. Two companies of the Fourteenth been discharged, 55 of whom were recovered, 25 are already armed with the Prussian Enfield rifle. improved, 16 unimproved, and 27 died. Of the the remaining arms for the other companies and patients admitted during the year, 77 were marfor the Fifteenth, being daily expected. Assur- ried, 49 single, 3 widowers and 3 widows. Among ances have been received that the arms for Col. the assigned causes of the insanity of these, 29 nnces have been received that the arms for Col.

Goddard's cavalry will be furnished by the Gov. were ill-health, 10 intemperance, 7 religious exernment at the earliest practicable moment.

The time of the departure of these volunteers and Slidell case.

Col. Berry of the Sixth Regiment, having resigned, Lieut. Col. Burnham has been promoted to the Colonelcy, and Capt. Chandler of Company

A, appointed Lieut. Colonel. tio Bisbee, Jr., of Company F has received the Hospital now contains 220 acres of land cultivatappointment from the Governor. Capt. Bisbee is ed in part by the patients. The value of the farm one of the most able and deserving officers from products is estimated by Mr. Allen, the Steward this State, and it is hoped that circumstances may at \$3966. ere long place him in command of the regiment. The need of competent officers in command of Superintendent, devotes a portion of his report to some of our Maine regiments has of late been a discussion of the mysterious causes of insanity, mortifyingly felt, and it will not be surprising if remarking that it falls alike upon men of distin-

be to supply the deficiency. O. C. Whitehouse, Esq., of this city, has received the appointment from the President as one of the three Commissioners from this State authorized by a recent act of Congress, whose duty it shall be to visit the Maine Volunteer Regiments, to facilitate the signing of the allotment rolls and depends upon some physical lesion which may depends upon some physical or moral causes.

to their families and friends. The Governor has appointed Geo. R. Davis of Portland, Agent to provide for the safe transportation and delivery of hospital stores to Maine lect or disregard the laws of health as to break Regiments. The State pays the expense of trans- up all functional harmony between the brain and portation. Any articles sent to Mr. Davis will other portions of the body that insanity will be

ed, without any expense to the donor.

Reports of great mortality among the cavalry horses are unfounded. Out of about twelve hundred only seventeen have died thus far since the ed, without any expense to the donor. dred, only seventeen have died thus far since the exercise, medicine, or some other agent, he will camp was formed. This certainly shows that inevitably sink into despair or hopeless mel-

charge are entitled to much credit. THE HOSPITALS. The condition of the sick in the military hospitals in this city has been very the movements of the grand mental machinery. much improved during the past week. Major Every one knows kow changable are the moods Doughty of the Cavalry has been placed in mili- of mind—now buoyant and cheerful with scarcetary charge of the Winthrop street Hospital.—

It is a ripple to mar the peaceful and happy flow of spirits—now grave and sad, with no pleasing or agreeable thoughts—now full of hope and joy—now fear and apprehension fill the mind with ants necessary for the care of the sick are detailed evils of the darkest hue, and often plunge us into from the several regiments with especial reference to their qualifications and experience as nurses. The building is now used exclusively for those requiring medical treatment and nursing, the men either through the circulation or the sympathetic received to the darkets and the darkets are the darkets and the other paning us the vortex of despair. These, and various other mental moods, I believe, depend in no inconsider able degree upon the condition of the biliary secretion of the liver operating upon the brain either through the circulation or the sympathetic received to the darkets are the darket as fast as they become convalescent being trans- nerves or the two combined. All medical men

fitted up for their use. tration of affairs in this hospital for a short time after its establishment, resulting from the lack of bedding and furniture, the absence of proper ventilation, the inconvenience attending the preparation of fixed and modified and modifi hearts; and you, by consequence, now stand forth attendants. All these things have been remedied, panying insanity and acting as its cause. The a great and glorious people, united as the fibres and the establishment now presents a marked effect of disease in either of these great vital of the "gnarled oak," and firm as the mountain contrast as to neatness, comfort, order and ventilso essential to a healthy action of the great menrocks, to meet and withstand the assaults and machinations of actual enemies at home, and taken by many of our benevolent citizens in its tions of the heart and lungs are impared or obthreatened enemies abroad. Thanks to Agricul- affairs have been productive of excellent results, structed. All who have been in a crowded, ture and Education for all this. Can it be that any suicidal hand will be raised to strike down and destroy these shields that have so effectually which, in addition to the provision furnished by the government, is amply sufficient for the pres- than the action of unoxygenized blood upon that have literally saved our lives both individual and national? But we are to have heavy taxes, and must economise! That's true enough. Econcity, and other parts of the State, will not be but the above will suffice. We now allude brief-

do it. Talk as you please-sift the matter as you curred in the hospital as follows: Dec. 27, J. W. introduced into the mind to produce mental may, and you will find it to be as sure as " proof Duran, 15th regiment, Company D; Dec. 29, G, rangement, it first stirs the mind, which acts

> ball, cavalry, Co. I. on the material, but first influences mind con In the hospital attached to the 13th regiment, nected with brain, so matter cannot act directly stationed at the Arsenal, we understand there are on mind. It must first act on matter connecte about fifty patients. These are comfortably cared for by the Surgeon of t'e regiment, Dr. J. M. Bates, and the Matron, Miss Emmons, of Hallowell, who has volunteered her services, assisted by other benevolent ladies residing on the east side of the property of the pr the river. The following deaths have occurred in fear produce the same result; the former acts

Burns of Co. D, and Reuben Black of Co. F.

directed to inquire into the expediency of opening pagne—A West Indian Reminisence, part 3d, Aupearance. The graded streets coated with red submerged, and reports reach us that immense a military road from Milford to Princeton conquestion Welly Purgin Chronicles of Carling. a military road from Milford to Princeton con- gustus Welby Purgin; Chronicles of Carling- sand, and made as regular and solid as a marble necting the railroad which has its terminus at ford-The Doctor's Family, part 3d; A Word floor, have been lined with graceful cedars, and Milford on the Penobscot with the Calais and from a new Dictionary-"Flunkeyism;" Fetch- arches of evergreens ornamented in various styles Baring road. We learn from gentlemen converter in Hamlet and Othello; A month with the with the letters indicating each company pendent sant with the facts, that the route proposed is "Rebels;" Some Account of Both Sides of the from them, have been built at each end. Imdistance from Milford to the Grand Lakes Stream Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Terms, tion by steamboat and railroad with Calais is Reviews, \$5; Blackwood and the four Reviews, reached. By no present route can the distance \$10. The next number commences a volume, the Potomac. from the Railroad depot at Milford to Calais be and the present is, therefore, a good time to subset down at less than 100 miles land travel. The scribe. expense of building the road and making the connection proposed is estimated at \$30,000. The HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January, contains importance of establishing so easy and cheap a among its illustrated articles-The Franconian link of communication between these two points Switzerland, by Bayard Taylor; History of the U. can not be over estimated, especially in case of S. Navy, by B. S. Lossing; the continuation of war with England, which, whether probable or "Orley Farm" by Anthony Trollope, and "Philip"

Senate, an order was introduced by Mr. Smart street, Boston, and Chas. A. Pierce, Water steet, requesting the Governor to communicate to the Augusta. Senate all information he may have in regard to the reported permission given by Secretary Sew- THEATRE. The dramatic company now per ard for the landing and conveyance of British forming at Meonian Hall, are winning golden troops and munitions of war across the territory opinions. The acting is of a very superior charof the State. By unanimous consent the order acter and attracts good audiences. Several nov-

resolution to advance on behalf of the State, to the leading professional stars to appear from time to soldiers of the several regiments and batteries en- time. camped in this city, the full amount of monthly wages and emoluments due them up to the 31st of December last. The amount to be refunded the State from the U.S. Treasury. The resolve was laid on the table

Mr. C. C. Woodman has retired from his ed-

itorial connection with the Portland Advertiser. In his valedictory to the readers of that paper, he camped on Meridian Hill, Washington; E. F. states that the views advocated by him on the Heath, Company B; Lyman G. Dolbon, Compasubject of slavery in connection with the conduct ny O. of the war are not in accordance with the wishes of the proprietors, and being unable conscien-

INSANE HOSPITAL REPORT. The Reports of the or the seat of war is not yet definitely determined. sive use of tobacco, and one military excitement. It is presumed that no orders will be given for Since the opening of the hospital in October, whether the back-ground will represent Camp fighting for the liberties of others, they should their departure until the reception of news from 1840, there have been 2,398 patients admitted. England, and the definite settlement of the Mason | Fifty-five of the patients now in the Hospital are

so. The price of Board is \$2.50 per week. The Hospital for several years has been as fully occupied as prudence and the comfort of the in mates seemed to warrant; and during the past A vacancy occurring in the Ninth Regiment, by year there have been thirty applicants more than the resignation of Lt. Col. Harding, Capt. Hora-

Mr. Harlow, the accomplished and excellent summary measures are taken by the powers that guished talent as well as upon medicerity. All we can know of insanity is from its signs or manifestations. It is evident, however, that so whatever affects the former also affects the latter. The Superintendent, on this point, remarks :-

the forwarding home of the money of the soldiers be produced either by physical or moral causes.

One may affect or influence his animal economy in such a manner as to cause functional derangebe promptly forwarded to the Regiment designates of appetite as to sadly interrupt all healthy good care has been taken of them, and those in ancholy. Of the various organs which enter into the arrangement for digestion, no one, if we except the stomach, sympathizes more directly with the brain than the liver. The secretions of ferred to Concert Hall, which has been comfortably Lunatic Asylum cannot fail to observe that a very who are at all conversant with the inmates of a

large class of these persons suffer from an abnor-Some mismanagement, unavoidable, perhaps, mal condition of this organ. It is distinctly seen of danger. under the circumstances, attended the adminis- in the class of cases termed melancholiacs or from Holy writ," that all your riches, all your prosperity, and all your means to pay taxes or B. Hollis, cavalry, Co. L: Jan. 8, Hiram Kim.

> the 13th regiment: Chas. A. Libby and Wilson primarily upon the material, the latter upon the Burns of Co. D. and Reuben Black of Co. F. immaterial." BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. We have received

> not, it is wise at least to be always prepared for. by Thackery, besides, a series of humorous illus LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY. In the For sale by A. Williams & Co., Washington

elties are in preparation, and we understand that In the House, Mr. Hall of Calais introduced a engagements have been made with some of the

> was not in the action The following recent deaths have occurred in the 11th regiment Maine volunteers, now en-

Mr. Lighthill has returned to Maine. He tiously to take any other ground, his "occupa- can be consulted at the Bangor House on and after Army Correspondence.

Letter from the Twelfth Regiment. STEAMER CONSTITUTION, Boston Harbor, Jan. 11th, 1862. citement, 5 domestic affliction, 2 jealousy, 2 dis- on board the "Constitution," in Boston harbor, al case. Friends at home cannot do better than appointed affection, 2 loss of property, 1 exces- and each man retiring to his respective "bunk." encourage a taste for reading in those whom they When the curtain rises again, it is uncertain have given to their country. It would be sad if, Chase, "Dixie's land," or the "Canada line;"

> terminate the suspense of the men. through various regimental movements since that to be paid every day. time, two days ago, we received word that we Mr. Folsom of West Waterville. one were to sail that afternoon at 3 o'clock. Accord- new recruits, died a few days since. He was ingly dinner was served early, the men lashed up comparatively a stranger to us, but was tenderly their guns firmly, and began to prepare for a sea cared for in his sickness. The health of the regivoyage; but we did not sail. We have now been ment is now almost perfect. in prison eight days, but hope to be relieved soon

One week ago last Thursday, our regiment left Camp Chase, Lowell, with the expectation of embarking on board the Constitution and proceeding to be disappointed. That part of the programme which relates to our being carried on board the intimately connected are the body and mind, that | Constitution, which was poorly prepared to render the men comfortable at this inclement season. having no means for warming until the men had suffered a number of days with the cold, seems unaccountable to those who are not initiated into the mysteries of the vacillating movements and ideas of those vested with authority. There might

the boys "didn't see it." fulness that was wonderful, considering their sit-long preparing about every part of this body politic. Then, from their different bases of operahearing the merriment among the men, the call of "Fall in for dress parade" from among the Southern march. Ther closely crowded "bunks," one would suppose that the men could not be greatly depressed in spirit, crn habitation. All this and worse—horrors, uncountry, we would prefer being upon terra firma. Gen. Butler visited us yesterday, and the result is that the Bay State Regiment is ordered to Fort

In our own regiment the utmost good feeling and unanimity between the officers and men exmuch dissatisfaction existed, and in which some of the first officers in command were unpopular.

Letter from the Third Regiment. CAMP HOWARD. Near Alexandria, Va., 1862. DEAR FARMER :- The holidays, with their suggestions of home comfort and pleasure, have come and gone. First came Christmas, inseparably connected in our youthful memories with Santa Claus and roast turkey. It brought little to the sunny faces, daguerreotyped upon our hearts, coming the day with friends at home? Perhaps fusion over the whole country.' beating drums and booming cannon; but inas- San Francisco Hernid says: much as we were engaged in establishing a peace whose birth the angels sang "Peace on earth, morseless current. Even the town of good will to men." New Year's day in like man- was threatened with a flood.

its grounds most tastefully. This, as is proper, the agricultural counties of Sonta and

In the best disciplined armies there are exhibiodore Forest, is an illustration. This fine man-assembled in Hampton Roads. nle cross. Embowered in trees, it seemed a fit the Peck defalcation. place for a humble worshipper to hold communion with his God. I subsequently learned that MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A special meeting battle of Drainsville, proves to have been un- defaced through that spirit of vandalism to which be open to the public. founded. He is alive and well. His regiment many seem to think war gives license, and is now to make the soldiers' quarters comfortable will for us. not justify such a sacrilege.

The long winter evenings and the hours not re- Hon. Parker Sheldon for many years quired for drill during the day, afford us much prominent and public spirited citizen of Gardileisure time, which, unless improved in some use- ner, died in that city on the 8th inst., after a ful manner, is apt to hang heavily upon our hands protracted illness.

cannot divest ourselves of the conviction that it ists. We heartily appreciate this state of affairs, has been owing to the fault of our own adminisassociated as we have been with a regiment where tration. Our army, composed of the best manual dissettiofaction existed and in which some terials that ever shouldered a musket, went to the field to fight, and for nothing else, and has been panting for an advance from the moment of en-Our officers, both of the line and the staff, are listment to the present hour. Doomed to inac universally respected, and it is remarkable that tion, and rotting straw, we have lost more by dis no words of censure are uttered against our com- ease than a dozen victories would have cost, and we mander, Col. Shepley; he is much beloved by all, have lost the national reputation at Collins and one and the men would gladly follow him to any post to be relied on, of a total change in this policy of the great Cunctator, we shall have no more vol unteers after the expiration of the present term.

at first there seemed something incongruous in A TERRIBLE FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA. The paper celebrating the birthday of the Prince of Peace contain details of a most destructive flood in Calin a military encampment, with the music of ifornia. Of the extent of this great disaster, the

"It would seem that not one of the countie in the only way in which it could be made permanorth of San Francisco has escaped. All the nent, we could not think we were acting at all tributaries of the Sacramento have overflowed contrary to the spirit of the toachings of Him at their banks, and bridges, dams, flumes, etc., with-

totally demolished. On going out on picket the served out a two years' service in the State Prison Benj. Kimball, the attorney who has just

Judges. The correspondent says:

"At half-past 2 P. M., as appointed, the sports began. A large square was formed, and the soldiers swarmed around it in vast crowds on every hand. Among the distinguished officers present were Generals Smith and McCall, commanders of divisions, Brig. Generals Hancock, Brooks, Brenan and their staffs.

The competitors for the various prizes assembled inside the square, at one end of which was placed a government wagon as judges' stand. The games came off in the order in which they were published, with the exception that the gander-pulling was omitted for want of the gander. The

pulling was omitted for want of the gander. The following is the result:

Foot Race. Private A. C. Bell, 5th Wisconsin,

That the county of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Cary of Houlton, Ordered,

That the Committee on State Lands be requested

Leaping. Sergeant M. L. Butterneiu, our Wisconsin, Co. F. \$5; private Joseph Montena, 43d New York, Co. F, \$2.50; third prize not awarded.

Greased Pole. Private George W. Perry, 6th Maine, Co. C, \$10; private John O. Tuel, 6th Maine, Co. E, \$5; private Wesley G. Hutchins, Co. E, \$5; private Wesley G. Hutchins, Maine, Co. E, \$5; private Wesley G. Hutchins, Maine, Co. E, \$6, \$6, \$10.

Senate.-The resolutions of Mr. Smart, relative

such cities and towns, as have enlisted, or may enlist in any regiment raised in this State for

Regiment Infantry for the payment of expenses and personal services in recruiting.

pointed said Committee.

House.—The bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment of the banks of the State, was re-

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to That he also be requested to furnish such further information as may be in his possession in regard

In convention of the two Houses, Hon. Nathan Senate.—Mr. Harlow of Oxford, offered the

following resolve, which was assigned for consideration to Saturday. approve the administration of our eminent Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and hereby express our entire confidence in his integrity, patriotism and ability to conduct the affairs of the nation in this hour of our country's peril. House.—The following gentlemen were joined to the Senate Committee to visit the Hospitals in to better the condition of sick and disabled sol-diers. Messrs. Sawyer of Biddeford, Osgood of Yarmouth, Billings of Freedom, Hayden of Bath,

Senate.—Resolve approving and endorsing the acts of the President of the United States, was

The resolve and amendment were laid on the

FIRE IN WINTERPORT. We learn that last week

Kineo, at Portland, will probably be ready to leave there by 5th inst., and ought to go to sea by the first of February.

Aroostook, at Kennebunk, will probably leave Aroostook, at Kennebunk, will probably leave quantity of cotton and wool for New York.

for sea by the first of February.

Penobscot, at Belfast, is getting in her machinery and if not blockaded by ice, may leave there, under steam, by the 15th or 20th of February.

The Aroostook Pioneer states that large quantities of beef have been purchased in that market for the sustemance of British soldiers soon to be stationed at Woodstock, N. B.

Latest

SECRETAR LOSS OF A Sailing of ANOTHER COWARDICE MOVEMENTS WASHINGTON Europe are deer esting; and as I

ly power, the Preshould act as Mi

burg, in whom I cause in Europe Gen. Cameron of War with gre tain his seat in clared his intenti have a proper succe Edward M. Stanto Gen. Cameron; cepted the positi Mr. Stanton, i

New York, 130 struck on a sunke ate Bull Dog had FORTRESS MONR quietly at intervals including a large been here for some port did not leave and the transports are still here this a

ers and several gur the Expedition are The Herald's dis sented as to the dis regiments, and the 73. It is proposed quired shall be me e others offered from the service LOUISVILLE, 13 skirmish took place west of Painsville Cavalry, under Co killed, fourteen tak killed, one wound Humphrey Marsh saying they prefer After the skirmis and 300 picked infa

them, and expectis Chicago, 13. une, from Cairo, transports have be I am assured from A reconnoissan from Fort Jefferso miles beyond Ellio el pickets at the sai sex and St. Louis Columbus. At t firing was heard. The Reco

Successful Recons CAIRO, Ill., Jan. the gunboats Essex, a reconnoissance do

morning. He went the range of the rebe was fired at by the which he replied, The flag officer is hi noissance, having e river as near as wit A despatch from that a detachment while scouting, had Jeff. Thompson's ba The Ski FEDERICK, Ind., cock states that las ing only a battery The result of the rebel officer was se

killed or wounded and supply train that he intends to mand. Gen. Banks' 3d b at five o'clock yest glers were left ald probably reach Ha

orced march, altho

deep. Gen. Lander is

believed that he wa

Gen. Kelley's divisi command at Hanco The Rebels R. WHEELING, Va. J the Intelligencer fro last night at 12 d daylight this morni

loss of 15 killed. wagons, tents and commissioned officer It is rumored her WASHINGTON Jan of Monday says a sa Yard was fired by was however exting Nobody will come Collector of the was and H. T. Garnett.

erate war tax for !

of the district to pe proclamation he ad:

there.
There have been within the past few

On the morning steamer Ella War

blockade at Charle

was chased and fire ron, without harm all English and Scot Nassau authorities portunity to escape Attempt to Blow Washington, Janight made to blow Alexandria. This has a hotel, but is n barrel had been sec powder and project tending from there to the combustible

the progress of the for this watchfulnes would several hund Arrest of a William F. Smit was arrested yester ment, on suspicion rebels. He left in Lafayette. This important arrests Movement of Fe

fuse end at the sta

this was fortunatel

75,000 strong will under General Gr force is said to be l being made with G tire army will pro movement will next six days. Sailing of the Annapolis, Md., Burnside's expedit at 9 o'clock this mo of the fleet had stea

St. Louis, Jan.

Cario to the Demo

now on their way

New York, Jan. Express states that has sailed. ire.

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Il of Oldtown,

Frontier and

uire into the road from Mil-

o Princeton in

lton, Ordered.

s be requested extending the

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ro Houses were

tute the most

Council and mak-Messrs. Vinton of iox, of the Senate; wart of St. Albans, rell of Farmington,

provide A ms and ett of Cumberland, f the Senate; Cary Kittery, Manson of ma, Marble of Paris,

Washington, Vinton te Senate; Gould of angor, Bradbury of of Portland, Hopkin-

of Knox, Harlow of Kingsbury of Port-arrows of Fryeburg, of Foxcroft, of the

srs. Sweat of Cum-Waldo, of the Sen, ad, Cary of Houlton, obson of Wiscasset,

cock, Tucker of Lin-e; Randall of Free-linterport, Bailey of Rockland, Harriman

Kennebec, Tucker of te; Torrey of West-Morrison of Corinth, ort, Carney of Rich-

Smart, relative and Mr. S. ad-

his State for the referred, of the

ent of expense RSDAY Jan. 9. oscoggin intro-

y join, be apysicians having this body what

ease were ap-

suspension of

s and Banking

be requested to unt and condi-ents at the dis-

sh such further ession in regard plying such as the exigencies

s, Hon. Nathan State Treasurer.

pay, Jan. 10. rd, offered the ned for consid-

r eminent Chief Lincoln, and nce in his integ-duct the affairs

country's peril

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ly power, the President is anxious that some one should act as Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, in whom he has entire confidence, who can ably and fairly represent his views, and aid our cause in Europe.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated 9th, says the advance of the expedition, composed of McClernand's brigade, had landed eight miles down the river, at the mouth of Mayfield Creek,

Key 10rk, 13th. The Conqueror, 10r gains, instance, but the final destination is not known. Struck on a sunken rock on the east side of Rum-Key, and when last heard from, the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom. The frigate Bull Dog had gone to her assistance.

FORTRESS MONROE, 12th. Most of the vessels Military Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, 12th. Most of the vessels composing Gen. Burnside's Expedition left very quietly at intervals during the forencon of to-day, including a large fleet of schooners which had been here for some time. The New York transteen here for some time. The New York transtein and excitement in military circles at this time. Three divisions of the army are under

surrender of the whole force. It is men retused, saying they preferred fighting to such a cowardly course.

After the skirmish, Marshall's whole force fled, stationed of Hilton Head, now here, says he has

wil be moved into Kentucky to-morrow. All the transports have been chartered for that purpose. I am assured from the best authority that troops are on their way here from St. Louis, and will be transported by the receipt of the rec

rederick, Ind., Jan. 7. The latest from Hancock states that last night Jackson retired, leaving only a battery and infantry guard in sight.

The result of the shelling is unimportant. One rebel officer was seen to fall from his horse; it is believed that he was killed. None are reported killed or wounded on our side. Jackson's force consisted of ten regiments, with a large beautiful property of the regiments.

consisted of ten regiments, with a large baggage and supply train with ten days rations. It is not known where he went, but it is supposed that the supposed that the supposed is supplyed to the supposed that th that he intends to attack General Kelley's com-

riving. at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. No strag-glers were left along the route, and it would

The Rebels Routed at Blue Gap. Va.

by Col. Dunning of the 5th Ohio, left Rommey, last night at 12 o'clock and attacked the rebels,

was however extinguished with little damage.

Nobody will come forward to take the office of Collector of the war tax in the Norfolk district, and H. T. Garnett, chief collector of the Confederate war tax for Virginia, in a formal advertisement threatens to appoint some one from outside of the district to perform that duty, which in his proclamation he admits to be odious to the people there.

Were fired at her but none struck. She was beavily laden with cannon and other appliances of war, and fully prepared for hostile service. The safe departure of the Pensacola is a general subject of congratulation, as it is known the rebels have been for weeks past reserving their fire in order to destroy this vessel, or prevent her passage out of the Potomac river.

Movement of Federal Troops on Nashville.
St. Louis, Jan. 9. A special dispatch from Cario to the Democrat says that 25,000 troops are

Russel at Bath was a brilliant affair. He had now on their way there from different points, and as soon as they arrive a column of from 60,000 to two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of

will be in command of the forces from here and Bird's Point, and Generals Smith and Wallace of those from Paducah.
CHICAGO, Jan. 10. A special despatch to the

The Senate refused to pass the bill, 25 to 12.

dicted war with England in less than three months, or else a tame submission to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the breaking of the blockade.

Mr. Thomas of Massachusetts, said it was too much to assume that the country could take another war on its hands, and we must therefore wait.

But we are not called upon to say that the conduct of England was manly and just. It was unmanly and unjust. He denied that in capturing Mason and Slidell an insult to the British flag or a violation of international law was intended. He argued that we had a right to do what was done on that occasion. England has done to us a grierous wrong in demanding Mason and Slidell. It was insolent in spirit and unjust. England is treasuring up for herself wrath against the day of wrath, and has placed in the hearts of our people a deep sense of wrong at a time when we cannot respond. But we shall be watching to strike the blow of righteous retribution. The previous question was ordered, and the documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.

SENATE. Mr. Hale reported the House bill for the construction of twenty mail clad steam gunboats, with an amendment authorizing the President to have the work done instead of the Secretary of the Navy, giving as a reason the course of the Secretary relative to purchases in New York. He said the Naval Committee, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure upon the Secretary of the Navy for his course in those purchases in New York. He said the Naval Committee, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure upon the Secretary of the Navy for his course in those purchases in New York. He said the Naval Committee, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure upon the Secretary of the Navy for his course in those purchases in New York. He said the Naval Committee, in proposing the amendment, intended to cast censure upon the Secretary of the Navy for his course in those purchases in New York. He said the Naval Committee, in proposing the

appropriating \$53,000 to carry into effect the act passed providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act of August last, so as to provide for the raising of \$100,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation. Also to consider the expediency of telegraph and stamp duties, and excise duty upon cotton, tobacco, and all malt and distilled liquors. Also, taxing one mill per mile on all railroad passenger travel; one-eight per cent. on all transfer of stocks and travel; one-eight per cent. on all transfer of stocks and notes discounted and bills of exchange; and five dollars docket fee on all suits commenced in any Court of

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE. The Trent affair was taken up. Mr. Sumper addressed the Senate in a masterly exposition of the principles of international law applicable to the question and in vindication of the course of our government in making the surrender of the rebel commissioners. In making the demand for their release, England had practically renounced the pretensions long maintained by her to the detriment of other nations, and thus by a precedent which will have the weight and sanction of international law, has conceded the doctrine of neuringiates so long asserted by our government.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

Would respectful inform the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that, after an absence of nearly a year, devoted to the observation and study of Discase in the Hospitals and Schools of Medicine and Surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned head surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned attention will be devoted to the discases of childhood, and those peculiar to icomen.

Dr. S. will be at home to attend to office patients especially, on Wednessadys and Saturdays. The poor, who apply on these days, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. will receive gratuitous advice.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1861.

3m45

The session was chiefly occupied in the discussion of an amendment to the civil appropriation bill appropriating \$150,000 for printing Trensury Notes. It was alleged that the American Bank Note Company have already received \$500,000 for printing, and that it was in such complicity with certain contract brokers, that other companies were precluded from competing for the printing. The amendment was disagreed to. Pending action on the bill the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 13.

Senate. Mr. Powell called up the resolution asking

now in force, to the keeper of the District Jail, to admit no Senator, Representative or other person, without special permit from him, unless accompanied by him, the Marshall, and report to this House, if within the proper sphere of their investigation, the reason for this somewhat extraordinary and anomalous procedure. Adj.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Canada from Liverpool 28th Dec. and Queenstown 29th arrived at Halifax June

A great state of suspense prevailed in England when the Canada left, pending the arrival of the

easier, provisions steady, consols closed at 904

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.





Has Returned to Maine, And can be consulted at the BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE, Commencing January 18th, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Gustavas A. Blake, on the Eleventh day of Angust, A. D 1849, by his deed of mortgage of that date, duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Kennebec County, Book 164, page 504, conveyed to me a certain piece of land situate it Augusta, in said County, and bounded as follows, viz — Beginning on the West side of a new street running southerly from Green street, between Sewall and Chapel streets at a point on said new street, one hundred and sixty-four feet from the Sbuth side of Green street, in the south east corner of a piece of land Nathan Weston conveyed to Joshua L. Heath and Chandler Beale, thence running southerly fon the West side of said new street, fifty feet, thence running northerly parallel with Green street, interpolate with said new street, fifty feet, to the south west corner of the land conveyed to Heath and Beale's land, ninety-five feet, to the south west corner of the land conveyed to Heath and Beale's land, ninety-five feet, to the bound begun at. Being the same land conveyed by Henry A. Blake to said G. A. Blake by deed dated February 14, A. D. 1849, with the buildings thereon at the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I therefore claim to foreclose the same for breach of condition pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

THEOPHILUS LADD,

THEOPHILUS LADD, VOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

PLOUR—We quote common brands Western at \$5 25 @ 5 27\;
\$5 50 @ 5 62\cdot\text{tor fancy}; \$5 75 @ 5 87 for extras; \$6 00 a 7 25
for superior, including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern
Flour \$7 0 77 5 \text{\$\psi}\$ bibl. for choice Baltimore brands.

Conx—Western yellow, 70 @ 72c, per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 41 @ 43c \text{\$\psi}\$ bushel.

RYE—73c \text{\$\psi}\$ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15.

NOTICE.

of international law, has conceded the docurine of neutral rights so long asserted by our government.

After Mr. Sumner concluded, Mr. Hale moved to take up the bill providing for twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, the question being on substituting the President for the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Hale favored the amendment. The Secretary of the Navy was undoubtedly honest, but had made a mistancous in its effect, does not stain the skin, and invigorates the hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine, take.

miles beyond Elliot's Mills, and drove in the rebel pickets at the same time. The gun-boats Essex and St. Louis went down the river towards firing was heard.

The Bettord of the Wilk.

Successful Reconnoissance on the Mississippi.
Carno, Ill., Jan. 7. Flag officer Foote, with the gunbants Essex, Lexington and Tyler, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi river this morning. He went within two hundred yards of the range of the robel batteries. On his return to which he replied, but the short. The flag officer is highly satisfied with the reconnoissance, having examined all the points on the river as near as within two miles of Columbus.

A despatch from Cape Girardeau to-day says that a detachment of the 7th Illinois evalvity, while seconting, lad eaptured Maior Williams, of Jeff. Thompson's band.

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The Annual meeting of the North–Waldo Agricultural Society will be held at Unity Village on the 25th–inst., at 10 o'clock, A. B. B. STEVENS, Secretary. Unity, Jan. 6, 1862.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE. MAGNIFYING small objects 500 times, will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in silver, and one red stamp Five of different powers, free of postage, \$1.00. Address Sm44 F. BOWEN, Lock Box 220, Boston, Mass.

In Augusta, Jan. 11th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Henry Woods to Hannah Folsom, both of Augusta; Jan. 5th, by the same, Thomas H. Colby to Prene E. Worthing, both of A. In Farmington, Henry H. Bodge to Charlotte W. Ormsby. In Belgrade, Dec. 31st, by R. K. Stuart, Esq., Joel R. Page to Abigail L. Damren.

In Industry, Jan. 1st, by Hiram Manter Esq., Alonzo Norton to Leone A. Willis, both of Industry. In Wayne, Jan. 7th, Love R. Sturtevant, of Cape Elizabeth, to Lucilla M. Clark of Wayne.

In Windham, Jan. 6th, by Rev. P. P. Hallowell, Leonard W. Taylor to Lucy A. Robbins, both of Windham.

In Kenduskeag, Dec. 23d, by Rev. T. B. Robinson, William H. Stackpole to Fannie E. Greely, both of K.

In Hartford, Jan. 1st, by M. Alley, Esq., Stephen E. Irish of Hartford, to Albina Misson of Buckfield.

In Saco, William H. Davis to Ann B. Buck.

In Biddeford, Francis J. Colgin to Sarah F. Huff.

In Durham, Loring C. Fickett to Martha J. Bragdon.

In Cornish, Oliver Libby to Virginia M. Warren.

In Belfast, Jonatham M. Brown to Emeline D. Nickerson.

In Penobscot, John H. Grindle to Emma J. Lord.

STEAMERS. THE splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA-PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as

PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this lins to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before \$ P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMEERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.
Dr. 5, 18 1.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Augusta, that he still continues at the OLD STAND, and is daily receiving, by railroad, FRESH OYSTERS which he "shells out" by the gallon, quart, pint, or in similar quantities—to suit the wants of his numerous customers. My systers are carefully selected, and being taken fresh from the shell can be relied upon as extra nice. Solid Oysters \$1,33, Liquid Oysters \$1,00 per gallon. Oysters in the shell constantly on hand, at as

Augusta, Dec. 9, 1861.

LEE & CO'S. ELECTIC WEATHER GLASS OR STORM INDICATOR. MANUFACTURED from the celebrated Muscadine Grape. A pure article for the Communion Table and for a Medicine.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish a FLW HUNDRED BOTTLES OF WINE, Two Years Obl., made from the celebrated Wine and Table Grape, called Northern Muscadine.

Northern Muscadine.

A. then pand reliable substitute for the expensive Mercury Barometer has long been a desideratum. The above neat and curious instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Barometer has long been a desideratum. The above neat and curious instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Barometer has long been a desideratum. The above neat and curious instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Barometer has long been a desideratum.

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A choice article of TOMATO KETCHUP,
may also be had at the same address, for \$2 per dozen Pint bottles put up for family use.

Mi disters and Physicians who may wish to get a choice and pruss article of Grape Wine that may be depended on, are solicited to give this a trial. The subscriber would be glad to have any enlightened Physician test this Muccaline Wine, along side of any other wine now in the market (the famous Sambuci, or cammon Elderberry, not excepted) for general application in Medicine, to strengthen the Blood and Digestive organs.

This wine can only be had of the subscriber.

Post Office address, P. STEWART, of the United Society, where the content of the property of the Content of the C

Dec. 30, 1861.

West Gloucester, Cumberland Co., Me. 3

NEW STYLE OF WINTER CLOAKS,

WHICH exceed in variety and elegance of design any which have ever before been presented to the public, containing, among other new and novel style, the following: Mountaineer, Northern Bell's, Ruseia Robe, Estelia, French Cossack, Ledy Franklin, Evangeliac, Clothida, Empress, &c., to which we are constantly adding new patterns as fast as they make their appearance. We also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloak Cloths, which we manufacture to order. BARTON & CASWELL, 49ff

Corner of Oak and Water streets.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861.

THE Proprietor of this Nursery has for sale the best lot of TREES and PLANTS ever offered in this State, all of his own raising.

The Stock embraces 10,000 engrafted Apple Trees, of three four and five seasons' growth; 10,000 Seedlings two and three years old; 1000 Pear Trees, two and three years four the bud; Plum and Cherry Trees; 1,500 Houghton Seedling Gooseberry; 1000 English do., (17 varieties, some very large;) 1000 Carrant, several varieties; a large amount and choice varieties of Strawberry, Raspherry, Rhubah, and Asparagus Plants, and a few Ornamental Trees, Shrabs and Plants. Also 1003 GRAPE VINES, embracing eight varieties, most of them very strong and vigorous—many now in bearing. Persons intending to purchase are invited to call and see for themselves. Location, on Beunswick Street, on emile from Gardiner Depot.

N. FOSTER.

October 21, 1861.

JONA PIERCE,

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his valuable farm for sale, situated in North Fayette, on the stage road from Augusta to Farmington. Said farm contains one handred and forty-six acres, suitably divided into mewing, pasturing and wood-iand. Said farm cuts 35 tons of hay, and is within six miles of four villages, and was formerly known as the Dea. Palmer farm. Said farm is well fenced and watered, with a good house well fluished, and a large barn and outbu idings enough for all practical purposes.

Said farm will be sold very cheap, if applied for soon. It will be sold altogether, or in pieces, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy a pasture of ten, fifteen or thirty acres, well fenced, can be accommodated.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
AND

AND

ISES.
North Fayette, Jan. 1, 1862.

MOURNING MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVELY.

1m2

FOR SALE.

THOROUGH-BRED Short-horn Bull, "Young Monarch."
One Therough-bred short-horn yearling Bull, sired by "Young Monarch."
One Thorough-bred short-horn Bull Calf, sired by "Young Monarch."
Also a few Thorough-bred and high grade Heifers, and three or four pairs of Steers.
October 10, 1361.

3m44

M. BEMIS.

NOTICE.

I, THE Subscriber, having made a change in my business, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred a contains about one hundred a gray wood-lot ogo agrowth, and is well watered. The buildings are in good repair, and a plenty of them for all practical purposes. Said farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Inquire at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
October 10, 1361.

3m44

M. BEMIS.

NOTICE.

I, THE Subscriber, having made a change in my business, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred are contained from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred are contained from the Village and Depot, and in sea, now offer my valuable FARM for sale, situated in Monmouth pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred in Monmouth pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred in Monmouth pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains and EARM for said Farm contains and e

2,000 Bbls. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 " Rye,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 160 tons Blacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for cash, by
Sept. 23th, 1861. 42

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

D. WHITING, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I have a supply of good Flour of different brands, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call at the Brick store—west end.

Winthern Jan 6 1962

AN assessment has been made upon the Premium Notes in the First Class of the Augusta Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to meet losses to this date

A. STARKS, Treasurer.

Oct, 14, 1861.

44tf

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and Bbls. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
JOHN McARTHUR,
41 No. 1 Market Square.

STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; also Lamp Black and Tallow, constantly for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

PATENT Cylinder Churn

WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILT CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. F. W. KINSMAN, Draggist and Apothecary, No. 7 Union Block. Augusta. July 1st, 1861. BARBER'S HORSE POWERS,

With an experience of over twenty years, continues a perform all operations required for the health, preservation and beauty of the Teeth.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from one to an entire set on gold or silver.

Teeth filled, cleaned and extracted skilfully, faithfully and tenderly. Either administered in proper cases.

Office, No. 69 Winthre-

And Furnishing Goods,

roudcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings,

OVER COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS. A Large Variety of Furnishing Goods.

Sword Belts, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand. UNIFORMS made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and UNIFORMS made to order of the best Army mue croin, and rarranted to fit.

All the above will be sold CHEAPER, for cash than ever before offered on the Kennebec River.

Themselves of the Legislature, and others visiting Augusta from the Eastern section of the State, are respectfully invited to call at this establishment and examine our stock before purchas-

MEONIAN BUILDING, Augusta, Oct. 1861. Augusta, Oct. 1861.

EXPENDITURES.

Loss of Alfred Mayo, Waldo, not yet adjusted estimated,
Amount paid Secretary,
Amount paid Treasurer,
Amount paid Board of Directors, Including travel
and expenses in adjusting losses,
Assessors's bill for making Eleventh assessment,
Paid Agents f-r examining and appraising property
and returning applications,
Expenses for printing Blanks, Blank-books, Stationery, Attorney's fees and expenses of sundry
law suits,

Total amount of Expenditures, To which add the probable cost of collecting the

Balance against the Company at the present time, \$14,819 96

rote of the Senate—Mesers. Bayard of Delaware, and Powell of Kenntucky voting for the resolution. Place of Od. Baker, was considered. It is alleged that he is offered that the interest of the senate of the senate

WILLIAM A. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.
JOHN MCARTHUE.
JONATHAN HEDGE,
EDEN FULLER,
SANCEL TYTOMB,
ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
TROMAS LAMBARD,
WM. R. SMITH Secretary and Treasure.

Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.
This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurafice to a Stock Company, rather than run the basard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

37 Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y, Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge and Sofa Backs and Sens,
Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandise for transportation, and various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per Backers and Unbalatores appears.

AGENTS WANTED EV. BYWHERE.

The following is one of a number of restimentals which might be gings of the value of this article:

"I have a bed fittled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet.

E. C. COOMBS & CO.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

No. 185 Fore Street, Head of Central Wharf, 6m35 PORTLAND, Mr.

BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, Wax Lenther, French & American Calf Ski Linings, Bindings, Kid & Goat Stock & Finding 1y35 Nos. 31 and 33 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mr.

No. 1 Galt Block, PORTLAND, Ms.

KILBURN & BARTON have just opened their Spring styles of LADIES' CAPES, including all the most desirable styles, to which they invite the attention of outcomers.

May 16, 1961

SECRETARY CAMERON RESIGNED. LOSS OF AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR.

including a large fleet of schooners which had been here for some time. The New York transport for some time. The new for some time. The new for some time. The new for an excitement in military circles at this time. Three divisions of the army are under marching orders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to the time. Three divisions of the army are under marching orders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to the time. Three divisions of the army are under marching orders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to the time. Three divisions of the army are under marching orders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to the time. Three divisions of the army are under marching orders, and troops have already been despatched to a certain point. Be prepared to the time. Three divisions of the army arching orders, and troops the remark transporters of the point all the cavalry regiments. There divisions although the rebels have not the rebels do not seem disposed to the throops division, although the rebels do not seem disposed to the the movements betray a total ignorance of the plans of our

and 300 picked infantry, and 900 cavalry pursued them, and expecting to overtake them and capture Prestonburg on the 10th.

no doubt of his ability to take Charleston with his single regiment. So great is the Southern panic that houses ten miles in the interior are

arrive to-night or to-morrow.

A reconnoissance was made towards Columbus from Fort Jefferson yesterday. They went three miles beyond Elliot's Mills, and drove in the rebel pickets at the same time. The gun-boats Essex and St. Louis went down the river towards Columbus. At the time the messenger left, heavy

the Senate hereort introduced ttee on Military
of authorizing on for the sup-ns, residents of nlisted, or may

Wheeling, Va. Jan. 8. A special dispatch to the Intelligencer from Cumberland last night says that a detatchment of Kelly's forces, commanded were taken. A heavy for along sayed them from

daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed with the loss of 15 killed, two pieces of cannon, three wagons, tents and 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss was none.

It is represented by the problem of the prob

Washington Jan. 8. The Norfolk Day Book of Monday says a saw mill in the Norfolk Navy Yard was fired by an incendiary on Sunday. It was however extinguished with little damage.

Nabody will save former than the South.

There have been several fires in Charleston within the past few days.

On the morning of the 2d inst. the ocean steamer Ella Warley, Capt. Swasey, ran the blockade at Charleston, from Nassau, N. P. She was chased and fired at by the blockading squatron, without harm to her. Her passengers were all English and Scotch, except B. T. Bisbie, late Confederate bearer of dispatches to Europe. The Nassau authorities forced the Flambeau out of the harbor, which gave the Ella Warley the opportunity to escape.

Attempt to Blow up the Hospital in Alexandria. This building was formerly occupied as a hotel, but is now used as a hospital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse was found extending from there to the stable. In proximity to the combustibles lucifer matches and Chinese crackers had been plentifully distributed. The fuse end at the stable had actually ignited, but this was fortunately discovered by the guard, and the progress of the slow fire put a stop to. But for this watchfulness and prompt action, not only would several hundred lives probably have been lost but other casualities resulted.

Arrest of a Trensounable Banker.

William F. Smithson, the banker and broker,

Arrest of a Trensonable Banker.

William F. Smithson, the banker and broker, was arrested yesterday by order of the Government, on suspicion of communicating with the rebels. He left in the afternoon train for Fort Lafayette. This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

Movement of Federal Transport National Start of the South and Cahawba.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. The bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up and debated. Mr. Trumbull, who opposed the bill, said, that it was owing to West Point that the war languished. If West Point was abolished, military tactics would be taught all over the Rye,

The Senate refused to pass the bill, 25 to 12.

The bill relating to the arrest of persons claimed or held to service or labor by officers of the army and navy, was taken up, and a motion to indefinitely postpone it was lost—13 against 23. The bill was then postponed for the present. It provides that any officer detaining such persons shall be discharged from the service.

House. A nessage was received from the President with documents relative to the Trent affair.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, expressed his dissatisfaction at the delivering up of Mason and Slidell, and predicted war with England in less than three months, or else a tame submission to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the breaking of the blockade.

Mr. Thomas of Massachusetts, said it was too much to assume that the country could take another war on its

chases.

Mr. Morrill said he was opposed to the amendment as not an adequate remedy. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Senate to make this side thrust at any branch of the government.

HOUSE. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania reported a bill appropriating \$35,000 to carry into effect the act passed providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the gename, take.

Mr. Dixon thought that this was not the proper mode to reprimand an officer, admitted to be honost in intention, and it would be gross injustice toward the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Dixon thought that this was not the proper mode signed on each side of every box—William A. Batchelon. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere Maxuracrony No. 84 Barchay St., (late 16 Bond St., 232 Broad way.) New York.

1924

the Secretary of War to answer the resolution passed at the last session, asking for all the contracts made since the 4th of March, 1861, and the prices paid. The Kausas contested election case was discussed after which the Senate went into executive session.

Foreign Bews.

The Manchester market was firm. Preadstaffs easier, provisions steady, consols closed at 904 and 904 on Saturday.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales on Friday and Saturday reached 1500 bales, the market closing casier.

The steamship Hibernia which sailed for Portland on the 2d of January, takes nearly 701 troops to St. John, N. B.

The steamship Africa which sails from Liverpool on the 2d of January, takes nearly 701 troops to St. John, N. B.

The iron frigate Warrior had got her sails bent and was to be kept in readiness, pending the solution of the American question. When the Canada left Liverpool, a state of suspense prevailed, as the greatest anxiety was felt relative to the advices per Africa, then due in response to those from England, by the Europa.

The newspapers continue to teem with articles on the American question, but as they are mostly confined to speculations on a question there on the eve of a solution, it is not essential to give the Treather of the Treat case, the Times draws attention to the affair of the Dutch brig Hendrie & Adda captured by the British, in 1777, while she was bound to a neutral port; but having on board 5 officers for the American army, the brig and officers were released by the British Admiralty, the judge ruling that although, the officers frankly admitted their positions, yet as they were passengers on a noutral port; the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to to be regarded as an innocent destination and they were set all liberty. The Times claims that this case plainly establishes the principles between one neutral power and another; all persons and things whatever may be legally carried.

Every regiment in Aldershot camp has been medically inspected, so as to be ready to embark it was argued, rendered peace prospects less fair, and the bighest market principles. Against that the conditions of the passengers was entitled to to be regarded as an innocent destination and they were set all liberty. The Times claims that this case plainly establis

inas
The board of Trade returns for Nov. shows a
falling off in exports, of 8 per cent. from Nov.
1861, which is almost entirely made up of Cotton manufactures. The decline for the 11 months
is 7½ per cent.
In a letter written by command of the Queen,
it is stated that the only consolation her Majesty
can hope to find in the rest of her life, under her
bitter and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavor to
carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved
husband.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Augusta, January 1862

DR. LIGHTHILL

Jan. 8, 1862.

MAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 WINTER STREET, BOSTON. S. S. WILLIAMS,

Will attend to

Tuning Piano Fortes and Organs.

Also, Agent for the sale of Piano Fortes, and for the exchange of new instruments for old ones, or those not every way adapted to present demands.

Orders left at the store of E. Fenno, will be attended to.
Augusta, Nov. 9, 1861.

MISS D. E. PRAY,

ONLESSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court, in and for Kennebec County, Commissioners on the Estate of George Hoit, late of Sidney, deceased, hereby give notice that they will be in session at the office of A. Libbey, in Augusta, on the first Monday of February, March, April and June, next, for the purpose of receiving and deciding upon the claims of creditors against said estate.

ANTEMAS LIBBEY,

Augusta, Jan. 7, 1862. Medical Clairveyant and Phrenologist,

THE copartnership under the name of J. G. ROUNDS & Co., is dissolved this day by mutual consent, and J. G. Rounds is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. As I intend to leave the State the first of February, it is hoped that all who are indebted to me will pay before then, for after that time I shall be obliged to leave all my demands in the hands of an autorney. The route through a lawyer's office is generally costly.

Winthrop. Dec. 30, 1861.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

AUGUSTA, ME.

of all descriptions,

TrCash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING FURS.

I HAVE a large stock of PLOWS from different Manufactories, which I am selling at the Manufacturers' prices. Also CULTI-VATORS, HORSE-HOES, some of a new and approved pattern.

Augusta, April 16.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

WISHING to make a change in my business SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

DR. I. SNELL. DENTIST.

CHISAM & COBB, WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and public to their extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING, Consisting in part of

Of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be said by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style. CLOTHING.

MILITARY GOODS!

g elsewhere.

Remember the place.

CHISAM & COBB,

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MONMOUTH MU-TUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, made to said Com-pany, Dec. 16th, 1861.

The Board of Directors for the past year, in compliance with the By-laws and Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of the receipts and disbursements and financial opera-tions of the Company for the year ending Dec. 13th, 1861, to wit:

Amount of Premium Notes deposited,
Number of Policies issued,
Number of Policies expired,
Number of Policies expired,
Number of Policies wirendered,
Whole number now in force,
Amount of Premium Notes now in the Treasusy,
Total amount of property insured,
Receipts of four per cont. on Premium Notes deposited,
1,780 25

Amount paid for losses,
Debt against the Company at the commencement of
the year,
Amount of losses sustained since Oct. 14, 1861, the
time up to which the 11th assessment came,
Loss of Aired Mayo, Waido, not yet adjusted \$7,434 35 \$933 00

> \$541 03 \$15,234 21

four and five scanons' growth; 10,000 Scallings, same age; 15,000 Scalling two and three years of all 0.000 Scalling two and there years of all 0.000 Scalling Gooselers persons in 15,000 Scalling Gooselers; 1,000 Houghton Scalling Gooselery; 1,000 English do., (I varieties, some very large;) 1000 Currant, several varieties; a large amount and their varieties; a farswarery, Rasphada, and their varieties of Strawberry, Rasphada, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, Rubarda, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the company of the several varieties; a farswarery, and the present time, and paint the Company at the present time, and the companies of the several varieties of the company at the present time, and the several varieties of the company at the present time, and the several varieties, some very large; 1000 Currant, several varieties; a farsware the varieties; a farsware the company and the present time, and the varieties of the company and the present time, and the varieties of the company and the present time, and the varieties of the company and the varieties, and the vari

The Officers for the current year are as follows: WILLIAM A. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.
RATHUR.
RATHUR.
STLVARUS CALDWELL, JR,
HEDGE,
BENJ. A. G. FULLER,
DRAN PRAY,
TOOMS,
LEBERT,
LEBERT,
AMBARD,
WILLIAM S. BADGER,
LEBERT,
EDWARD FRENO,
AMBARD,
Trusices.

And open every day during business hours.
Augusta, September, 1861. President—John L. Cetten, Augusta.

Directors:

Bamuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Barnus Iden, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

AUGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the community that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of

EXCELSIOR

HOBBS, CHASE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,

H. T. MACHIN, WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALER,

BARTON & CASWELL,

ARE just receiving an elegant assortment of Dress Goods which customers are invited to examine,

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861.

The Mississippi Expedition on the Move. troops are already embarked. The expedition is not expected to leave before to-morrow. It is understood that Generals Paine and McClernand

CHICAGO, Jan. 10. A special despatch to the Evening Journal from Cario says that the expedition has commenced moving, and a large portion of the force has already gone down the river. It is under the convoy of the gunboats Essex and Lexing; and as Russia seems to be a strong friendly power, the President is anxious that some one large and will sail to-morrow.

Gen. Cameron accepted the office of Secretary of War with great reluctance, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate, and has always declared his intention to vacate the place when the interests of the country should allow, and he could have a proper successor. The gentleman selected, Edward M. Stanton is a warm personal friend of Gen. Cameron; is from his own State, and accepted the position at the latter's solicitation.

Mr. Stanton, it will be recollected, was the Attorney General towards the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

New York, 13th. The Conqueror, 101 guns, struck on a sunken rock on the east side of Rum.

CHICAGO, 13. A special despatch to the Tribune, from Cairo, states that two more columns in the same condition as Beaufort was found.

probably reach Hancock at noon to-day by a forced march, although the snow was four inches deep.

Gen. Lander is assigned to the command of Grn. Kelley's division, and Gen. Williams takes command at Hancock.

Defent of the Rebels at Silver Creek, Mo.

St. Louis, Jan. 10. General Palmer telegraphs Gen. Halleck from Otterville, that on the 8th, Majors Terrence and Hubbard, with 450 troops, attacked the notorious rebel Poindexter, with from 1000 to 1300 men, on Silver Creek, totally routing them, with a loss of seven left or the Rebels at Silver Creek, Mo. field, and many more carried off, and from 50 to

cotton crop, and the niggers are continually ar-

2000 strong, at Blue Gap, east of Rommey, at daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed with the loss of 15 billed two routed with the route of 15 billed two routed with the r Washington, Jan. 12. The steamship Pensa-It is rumored here this afternoon that the rebels re in full retreat from Hancock.

News from the South.

Cola, which left her anchorage off Alexandria yesterday morning, proceeded to Indian Head, about 27 miles from Washington, where she re-

as soon as they arrive a column of from 60,000 to 75,000 strong will march from there to Paducah under General Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, whence a junction being made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. This movement will undoubtedly occur within the next six days.

Sailing of the Burnside Expedition.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9. About half of Gen. Burnside's expedition sailed for Hampton Roads at 9 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock the rest of the fleet had steam up ready to depart.

New York, Jan. 9. A special despatch to the Express states that Gen. Burnside's expedition has sailed.

The Markets. AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. \$6 00 to 8 50 | Clear Salt Pork, 80 to 88 | Mutton,

BRIGHTON MARKET .-- Jan. 9. At market, 1300 Beeves, 159 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs

NEW YORK MARKET Jrn. 13.

Special Notices.

of the Navy.

Mr. Doolittle said it was not for the Senate to pass

Truth is Mighty and always Prevails,

Faster and faster fall the flakes. From stormy skies,
Like soft words on a heart that breaks
When pity sighs.

Ye wailing winds that sadly sigh, Above the graves where heroes lie, In sorrow blow And build white columns, broad and high,

Let pyramids of spotless hue
Point to the bending arch of blue
Without a stain,
And mark the place where sleep the true,
In battle slain.

And softly write

The epitaph that history keeps
In letters white.

for her abstraction.

know we went everywhere.

every one would

sort of house-warming !"

tle affair cost us?"

for week after next."

drawing-rooms are really elegant! I should so

term, Nellie. How much would this friendly lit-

to slight any. Besides, the more the more to shight any. We could have Smith get up the

ild be about three hundred and fifty-say fifty

"Well, dear, you must let me dream over it.

ing's entertainment; and the prospect of a hard

brought up in a quiet country home, where five hundred dollars would have been thought a by

no means inadequate provision for the support of the whole family during the entire year. Was it right, could it be right, to spend it all upon one evening's entertainment, for the sake, too, of

people who would be in no wise benefitted there-

by—whose best pleasures were so common that they had already palled upon their senses? But

then as his wife had suggested, they had been out so much—would not this drawing back from a

return of civilities look very mean?—and John Stirling shrank with all the pride of a sensitive

man, from the least imputation of meanness. They were not rich. True, his capital was his

more sober than he meant it should be :

"Well, dear, you shall have your party. You

ments: I will pay Smith and the music after-

That was all. John Stirling had a sunny, un-

grant his wife the indulgence she craved, it would not have been like him to spoil her pleas-

ure by any indications of dissatisfaction.
Still, as I have hinted, her intuitions were

strong, and her nature sensitive and impressible, and she had a certain sense of having persuaded

her husband somewhat against his own wishes. that rather disinclined her to commence her

preparations. It was nearly eleven o'clock be-fore she dressed herself for her shopping expedi-tion. She was just tying the strings of her ele-

gant fall hat, when she heard a ring at the door,

and presently a servant came in with the infor-mation that a little child, who had brought home

sewing, wanted to see her. Mrs. Stirling was motherly by instinct, and her heart warmed at

once to the shy little creature who came timidly

-quite too young, Mrs Stirling thought, to be trusted alone in the streets; but then she herself

had been brought up under the successive rule of

nursery maid and governess.
She took the bundle from the child's hand, and

said, with the same bright, kind smile which had wiled John Stirling's bachelor heart away.

"Where did you come from, and how did you

It was a girl not more than seven years old

you know. We could have Smith get up supper and furnish the decorations. His

more for the music; and a new dress for me.

"Five hundred dollars, eh, Nellie?"

Quarry from clouds a shaft to tower Above the spot where sleeps the flower Of armies true, 'Till blossoms rise in sun and shower, Red, white, and blue.

Our Story-Teller.

MRS. STIRLING'S RECEPTION.

Ye unseen sculptors in the air, Go carve designs in beauty ther And grave the name Of BAKER deep in letters fair As wreaths of fame. "Yes, indeed, the work is all right:-It is Go where the bending willow weeps Over the tomb where ELLSWORTH sleeps,

t would have made the kind lady's heart ache could she have seen the eagerness with which the half famished child devoured the lunch which was set before her in the kitchen.

In a few moments, then the lady's heart ache could she have given otherwise, will do a great deal, won't it?"

"Yes a great deal"

nicely since we have been here—''

"A whole week, and all the brooms new.
But don't look sober. I have every confidence in

voluntary greediness of hunger. Inch she did not be deeply, and said in a low voice:—

"I am very grateful, madam, but if you please, if am very grateful, madam, but if you please, I will wait until you leave me. Allow me at Need I say how many sad hearts came to John and Ellen Stirling's feast that winter, and were the same to John and Ellen Stirling's feast that winter, and were filled. your ability to keep the wheels in motion."
She sat silent a while, until her husband began to want to hear her voice again, and rallied her "What is it little one? You seem in a brown

study about something. Remember I am your prime minister, and must know all the state secrets and affairs of government."

"I was only wondering, John, whether you would see a certain matter as I do. Do you realize how many parties we went to while we were at mother's? There were the Hurlbuts asked us three times, and the Graysons twice, and you know we went to very where?"

"I was only wondering, John, whether you would see a certain matter as I do. Do you realize how many parties we went to while we were at mother's? There were the Hurlbuts asked us three times, and the Graysons twice, and you have taken something to strengthen you. Little Jane has lunched already."

So the gay, bright lady sat and waited, feeling, a genuine glow of delight. When the girl had finished her generous meal, and taken up her work again, Mrs. Stirling began to talk to her. You. Little Jane has lunched already."

So the gay, bright lady sat and waited, feeling,
Let the day of everlasting reckoning declare! now we went everywhere."

John Stirling knew that very well. Somewhat gently. "Your cough alarms me."

reserved of nature save to those of his own houseto a continual round of parties had been one of the sacrifices he made during the first winter of had a strong and healthy constitution. He died young, but it was from a violent fever caught in attendance on a sick stranger. I think it was grief which made my mother follow him in three months. She had always been delicate, though not sickly, and she lacked the strength it requires to live and suffer. It is seven years since she died, on the very day little Jane was born."

"How old were you then?"

was called the Christian Carrier. In May, 1685, Peden, one of the Cameronian ministers was tracked to Brown's house, but escaped his pursuers, saying to Brown's wife as he left, "Poor woman! a frightful morning—a dark and misty morning"—as indeed it proved to her directly after. To follow Scott's narrative:

"When Peden was gone, Brown left his house with a spade in his hand for ordinary labor, when he was suddenly surrounded and arrested by a his marriage, to please his gay little wife. The idea crossed his mind, as she spoke, that she, too, had wearied of so much excitement, and was going to propose, for the future, a quieter life. answered, "I know we went out a great deal, but I thought you liked it."
"Yes, I liked it," she said, with a little embarrassment, for her woman's intuition divined "How old were you then?"

the course his thoughts had taken. I was only thinking, John, that, having accepted so many tween us two." And have you supported yourself and her ever

if we did not give at least one party in return. It would be the best time now, don't you see? Everything we have is so fresh and new—our "Oh, no! My father's books and furniture ty with such composure and firmness, that Clasold for enough to keep us for some time, and my aunt, who lived there brought us to Boston. Was answered in the negative. 'If he has not We both lived with her. She took care of Jane, and I worked in the shop, and earned enough to buy our clothes and help aunt Martha with the living. It is only since she died, three years ago, that I have been all alone with Jenny."

was answered in the negative. 'If he has not preached,' said Claverhouse, 'mickle hath he proved in his time. But betake you now to pay rayers for the last time,' addressing the sufferer, 'for you shall presently die.' The poor man kneeled down and prayed with zeal; and like to gather our friends round us, and give a "That's a primitive, comfortable-sounding "Oh, I've thought that all over. We should have to ask every one we know. It wouldn't do to slight any. Besides, the more the merrier,

Yes, I am sure I could make five hundred do are mostly out of town—in the summer always, and so, winters, I try to save something to help us through. But last winter was so hard that I ndsomely. I could send out the invitations had not as much work as usnal, and this summer we have not been very well off. I had to give up the comfortable room I used to have, because I could not earn enough to pay for it, and I suppose the daments of the comfortable room in the country with the country woman answered firmly, In the poor woman answered firmly, In the country woman answered firmly. I really didn't know receptions were such expensive affairs. Five hundred dollars for an evencould not earn enough to pay for it, and I suppose the dampness here does not quite agree with this cause I am willing to resign you.' Then I winter, and much suffering among the poor! Well, I'll tell you in the morning. If I can make

up my mind that it is right, you shall have the The rest of the evening was a little constrained The young wife, seeing that her husband did not

care to talk about the reception any more just then, struggled bravely to avoid the subject, and inasmuch as it held possession of all her thoughts, was rather an absent-minded companion. That night, after his wife was quietly asleep beside him, John Stirling spent an hour of not untroubled thought. Unlike Nellie, he had been

that till to-morrow. Then if you are not able to go, I will find a place for you. It cannot be a difficult matter to find one as good as this. At any rate, to-morrow you shall see me again; and

own, and his business was good, but he felt that he could not spend more than three thousand a year on home expenses, and here was five hundred extra, upon which he had not counted, coming at Surely he could not dare, for such a cause, to stint his contributions for the relief of the suf-fering? Could he afford it without? Nellie, indulgent child of wealthy parents, knew nothing of such anxious thoughts; she only heard the result in the morning. Before he gave her his good-bye kiss, he said, in a tone a little

can begin making your arrangements at once. Here are a hundred dollars for the feminine adornto himself that living in one's own house wasn't so bad a thing after all. worn in garlands. The guests at banquets were crowned with them—the bowl was wreathed with

selfish temper, and when he made up his mind to "You are sure, John, you can spare me that five hundred dollars without putting aside any

mean.'

see how with one hundred dollars, I could make her so comfortable. I stopped at Nurse Smead's, on my way home to-day, and I found that she had a nice, bright, good sized room, where the sun shines half the day, which she will let for seventy dollars a year. There is a stove in it already, and a carpet on the floor, and thirty dollars more would supply it with everything more.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

The heath is made the emblem of solitude in

the ladies she works for were most all out of town, and some of them owing her; and I s'pose the worry and the not having much to eat did it, ma'am."

Mrs. Stirling leaned towards the little creature and looked at her more closely. Could it be hunger, she thought, that made these blue eyes look so large and skin so transparent? Was this little thing actually suffering for bread, and she going to spend five hundred dollars in one evening, feasting those who never felt a want even of duinties? She knew not what thoughts had been in her husband's mind when he spoke of suffering among the poor. She said, pleasantly:

"Well, child, you must have some luncheon,"

John Stirling looked at his wife, and it seemed to him, with the generous, unselfish light illuminating it, her face was the face of an angel. But he did not say so then. He answered, in the tone of one raising an objection:

"But what would you wear to the party, Nellie? I should not like you to look shabby."

"Trust me for that. I can wear my wedding dress. It is such he as the face of an angel. But he did not say so then. He answered, in the tone of one raising an objection:

"Trust me for that. I can wear my wedding dress. It is should not like you to look shabby."

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"Trust me for that. J can wear my wedding dress. It is should not like you to look shabby."

"Trust me for that. J can wear my wedding dress. It is not soiled at all. With a little different arrangement of the trimmings it will be as hand-some as anything I should get. But are you quite set upon giving the party, John ?"

"Are not you,

ly:
"Well, child, you must have some luncheon, and then I will go with you and see your sister. I had better speak to her about her work."
I had better speak to her about her work."
"Isn't it right? Can't you pay her!" The child gave a start of alarm, and spoke with the premature womanliness and the natural apprepriate which are among the sadhension of misfortune which had somehow gathered before her eyes.

"I suppose there are many people in the city. John, just as worthy as Annie Hadley, and needing help just as much?"
"Without doubt, Nellie, plenty of worse cases, which was a same of the mist which had somehow gathered before her eyes.
"I suppose there are many people in the city. John, just as worthy as Annie Hadley, and needing help just as much?"
"Without doubt, Nellie, plenty of worse cases, which was a same of the mist which had somehow gathered before her eyes.

especially now that winter is coming on."
"Could you help me find them?"
"I think I could. Some of the cases of desti done beautifully; but I want to see your sister about some more, and perhaps I can do her tution, which we cannot afford to relieve, make a tution at the tution and the tution at the t

ity towards C——street, a locality hitherto terra incognizate ther.

In a half-dilapidated wooden house, in a narrow ocurt, she found the object of her search. She want up two flights of stars, and entered a back room lighted by one window. The atmost one wouldn't like to be thought mean.' row ocurt, she found the object of her search. She want up two flights of stars, and entered a back room lighted by one window. The atmost of the work returned towards a back room lighted by one window. The atmost of the handsome room, half partle, learning bere struck her, in spite of her warm attire, with a sudden chill. Evidently the sun never than 10 per struck her, in spite of her warm attire, with a sudden chill. Evidently the sun never than 10 per struck her, in spite of her warm attire, with a sudden chill. Evidently the sun never than 10 per struck her, in spite of her warm attire, with a sudden chill. Evidently the sun never the search here start here shade of the drop-light, might display their beauties yet more glowingly; and then seatch herself in a little easy clair, beside the lounge, where her husband lay stretched out in the enjoyament of the masculine comforts, evening case and household sovereignty. Taking upadainty bit of bright-colored knittings, she went on "It was very nice, to be sure, boarding at mother's, but it was a sort of vacant life after all. This is much better. I have something to do now."

John Stirling smiled.

"And something to govern. After all, I be leve it is the love of power that makes you women so delight in homes of your own. I don't don't gentle as you women seen, that your set vants find you as austere as the Great Mogul."

"I declare, John, you are too bad. I nevery socid, and I'm sure everything has gone on so nicely since we have been here—""

"A whole week, and all the brooms new soulced since we have been here—""

"A whole week, and all the brooms new soulced since we have been here—""

"A whole week, and all the brooms new soulced since we have been here—""

"A whole week, an

present to attend to you."

"No, indeed!" Mrs. Stirling spoke in her pretty, absolute fashion. "I am not going yet. I want to talk with you awhile, and I shall not do so until you have taken something to strengthen to attend to you."

Was the sacrifice of giving up one evening, brilliant with light of you with flowers, jocund with flowers, jocund with music gray, with dance and some to great? with music, gay with dance and song, too great

A SCOTTISH COVENANIER.

In glancing anew over Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, we were reminded of the days John Stirling knew that very well. Somewhat reserved of nature save to those of his own household, and not very fond of general society, going to a continual round of parties had been one of family. My father was a country minister, and the save if the kind yet. There is no consumption in our family. My father was a country minister, and was called the Christian Carrier. In May, 1685,

"How old were you then?" he was suddenly surrounded and arrested by a band of horse with Claverhouse at their head. Although the prisoner had a hesitation in his "Oh, no! My father's books and furniture ty with such company occasions, he answered the speech on ordinary occasions, he answered the "You came out of the shop then?"

"Yes, because I could not have Jenny there with me, and she had no one else to see to her; and, indeed, I have made more money since, I have embroidered so much."

But surely you have suffered more than usual, this summer?"

In the center of the shop then?"

when he was touching on the political state of the country, and praying that Heaven would spare a remnant, Claverhouse interrupting him said, 'I gave you leave to pray, and you are preaching.' 'Sir,' answered the prisoner, turning toward his judge on his knees, 'you know this guide on his knees, 'you know the properties of the country." is summer?; and is summer?; anothing either of preaching or praying, if you call what I now say preaching; then continued without confusion. When his devotions were have nothing to do save to die, She tried to smile, but the tears came instead. I thank God I have been in a frame to meet death Mrs. Stirling took her hand with a comforting for many years.' He was shot dead by a party pressure.

of soldiers at the end of his own nouse."

The heroism of Brown's wife even surpassed his own. The brutal Claverhouse mocked and taunted more work. You shall have enough to do, and we must see that you move out of this damp, unhealthy place."
Sister Annie smiled sadly.
"The landlord has seen to that, Madam. I can only stay here three days longer. He wants to let the room to a tenant who will pay more; and I have been troubled for fear I should not be able to go out and find another place."
"Well you must not feel anxious. Just leave that till to-morrow. Then if you are not able to

FLOWERS.

Of all the minor creations of God, flower in the meantime the pay for the work little Jane brought home will make you comfortable."

So saying she put into the girl's hand twice the customary price for the embroidery she had done, and without waiting for the thanks which the control of t done, and without waiting for the thanks which trembled on Anna Hadley's pale lips, she went out of the room, down the stairs, and returned home after this her first charity visit. out of the room, down the stairs, and returned home after this, her first charity visit.

On her way she stopped but once, and that was not to look into any of the windows, gay with autumn goods, or to exchange her hundred dollar note on the Suffolk Bank for silks and satins. She only went for a moment to a neat, respectable looking house on Myrtle street, and ther hundred the perfect without being attended by the glory with which the flower is crowned; but beauty and fragrance are poured over the earth in blossoms of endless varieties, radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. They are made solely to gladen the heart of man, for a light to his eyes, for a living inspiration of grace to his spirit; for a perpetual admiration. The Greeks, whose souls presenting the supervised by the glory with which the flower is crowned; but beauty and fragrance are poured over the earth in blossoms of endless varieties, radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. They are made solely to gladen the heart of man, for a light to his eyes, for a living inspiration. The Greeks, whose souls presenting the perfect without being attended by the glory with which the flower is crowned; but beauty and fragrance are poured over the earth in blossoms of endless varieties, radiant evidences of the boundless benevolence of the Deity. then hurried home.

She met her husband, when he came to his five with the spirit of grace and beauty in everything, o'clock dinner, with a beaming smile. The meal was well-cooked and neatly served; the wife opposite him was young and fair; and when John Stirling rose from the table and went with her into her evening room, it is no wonder he said festivity or rejoicing they were strewn about or so bad a thing after all.

"What is it Nellie?" he asked after a while, in answer to a questioning, hesitating look in his in answer to a questioning, hesitating look in his flowers.

ON HORSEBACK. rightful claim?"
"I hope, Nellie, if I had not thought so, I should not have given it to you, as much as I back, felt the free wind freshening over my feverlove to please you."

"Then—what—" she spoke hesitatingly, "what if I wanted very much indeed to use it for somelines that border the great city on its western side. I know few counsellors more exhibitating hing else?"
side. I know few counsellors more exhilarating
"I do not understand what you can possibly than a spirited horse. I do not wonder that a Roman Emperor made a consul of his steed.

For the answer she detailed to him the events

On horseback I always best feel my powers and For the answer she detailed to him the events of the day. When she was through, she said:—
"It seens so hard, John, for that poor girl, a minister's drughter, too, to be suffering for want of food; and living, or rather dying by inches, in that miserable, damp, unhealthy place. I can see how with one hundred dollars, I could make see how with one hundred dollars, I could make the complete that the said of the search, which you condemn me to touch; fire, the said of the

said, with the same bright, kind smile which had wiled John Stirling's bachelor heart away.

"Where did you come from, and how did you find the way here alone, you poor little thing?"

"Sister Annie sent me, ma'am. She had done your embroidery, and she thought if she could get the money for it, to pay Mr. Jenkins, may be he would let us stay in the room till she got "She is sick, then."

"She is sick, then."

"Yes'm. She didn't look well enough to come. It has been hard getting along all summer, for "The heath is made the emblem of solitude in the language of flowers; and thus, when the fond swain presents his mistress with a boquet of heath and pansies, she understands his heart would be at ease if his solitude were blest by her society. Other flowers carry the expression of "Think do she could live so nicely, and Jenny could go to school. I have it all planned, and with your permission, there goes the hundred dollars in my pocket."

THE PROSPECT—THE CULMINATING BLOW.

turbation along the entire downward populations of the river. The flank of the rebel forces in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia will be turned. Memphis will be at our mercy, and the whole western side of rebeldom laid open by this river, as with a knife, will be raw and defenceless to the control of the river.

The following letter from Geo. Wilkes, Esq., the editor of the Spirit of the Times, gives an interesting statement of the present prospects of the war, and the approaching movements which are to give the finishing blow to the rebellion:

sarily be pushed on to its natural outlet in the Gulf. The arrival of the flotilla at New Orleans WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th, 1862. DEAR SIR:—The general anxiety as to the future movements of the federal army, and particularly as to when we may look for a forward advance of the forces of General Butler upon the

ally of northern hearts and hopes, then came, but dwindling week by week it is already well nigh half waned, and we can almost perceive above the shoulders of the coming month, the approach of spring gilding the outposts of our inactive hosts,

of the nation; are equal to such sacrifices and ex- could be exacted! ploits as will not only easily accomplish all their purposes, but ultimately accomplish a destiny that will surprise the world. Abundant reason, therefore, have we, in the midst of our harrassing disappointments and delays, to be proud of the qualities which have been developed in ourselves; and of nothing have we greater reason to be proud of the capellation upon the main land by forces under Gen. Sherman, on New Year's day. The South-

But the restiveness of the community upon the subject of the inactivity of the grand army, under Gen. McClellan, must not be translated as fair. It will be noticed that the fighting on the the subject of the inactivity of the grand army, under Gen. McClellan, must not be translated as the language of complaint. Though governed by a human sensitiveness, and natural anxities, it has never once lost faith in the patriotism or ability of the administration, nor withdrew its sound reliance upon the ultimate judgement of our military leaders. It has watched with continued hopefulness the various events which promised to precipitate the main avalanche of our power; but as each movement passed away on its isolated axle, the audience turned with fresh patience for

Savannah. The coast of North Carolina is equally Major Morrison commanding, were already at savannan. The coast of North Carolina is equally allow Morrison commanding, were already at controlled by our military posts at Hatteras; while in Kentucky and Missouri, invigorated by land from the Ferry; the 47th New York, legions are driving the fainting rebels rapidly before them. In the latter State, indeed, the myrmidons of treason, broken, dispersed, and panic stricken, have almost entirely fled beyond the southern hadden.

to the neck of the rebellion the final coup de Creek, within which had been prepared flats and to the neck of the rebellion the final coup de grace; but the consummate caution and general-ship of the commanders who have the responsibility of our vast destinies in hand, has delayed it, to abide two great co-operating movements, which will place the finale beyond all peradventure of miscarriage. These two movements are, first, the formidable expedition of General Burnside, which will soon be under sailing orders from Annapolis; and second, the expedition down the Mississippi which will doubtless be directed by the state of the movements of the Mississippi which will doubtless be directed by Mississippi, which will doubtless be directed by Major-General Halleck. It is at present rumored that the Burnside army will ascend the York River, in Virginia, attacking Yorktown on its road, and then proceeding forward by the river, and the movements of the transparent and the movements and the mov capitol. It is not positively known, at least not to the loyal citizens of the United States, whether General Burnside is surely to take this route by the York River; but the rebel leaders and their journals say so, and as they generally receive our varieties. Ward, in conjunction with the Ellen, shelled the work at Seabrook, a mile or two to the west of the ferry.

The troops under Gen. Stevens advanced towards the principal battery (at the Ferry) in advance of the gunboats, and on the way a skirmishthemselves in from Big Bethel for better concen- (at least half) of the Michigan Sth was de

will exhaust them of millions of their means. Wherever, therefore, General Burnside goes, a heavy blow is struck by his expedition in advance. But the grand signal for the simultaneous culminating action of the army will doubtless be the sailing of the flotilla down the Mississippi. That will be the grand movement of the war; That will be the grand movement of the war; By this time the Ottawa and the Pembina had grand movement and appropriate Novement of the war; Synthesis expected by the structure of the field work at the control of the sailing of the flotilla down the Mississippi.

our lateral incursions along its entire length. Upon its banks repose four-fifths of the whole

movement from the banks of the Potomac, though not so querulously exhibited as some months ago, was really never greater than it is just now. In fact, the constant and prevailing idea of everybody is, "When will Gen. McClellan give the word to march?" and though a vast quantity of well-regulated fortitude is shown, it must be conferred the humble trustfulness which failing gen. Gulf, the army of the Potomac, seconded by corrected the potomac, seconded by corrected the potomac, seconded by corrected the province of the Potomac, seconded by corrected the potomac, seconded by corrected the province of the Potomac, seconded by corrected the potomac and province the province the potomac and province th well-regulated fortitude is shown, it must be confessed the humble trustfulness which failing generals demanded of us after the disaster of Manassas, is most severely tried. The rebellion is now full ten months old. Nearly six of these months have elapsed since the battle of Bull Run. Congress has twice met during the campaign, and has already sat more than thirty days of the present responding advances by the way of Yorktown, will move forward, and close in upon the insurance for the shall then be able to see how long the insulting boasters who inhabit it will fight, and text the substance of their pompous declarations, that they never can be conquered. Protty follows: they to withstand forestream. ent session. And all the while a quarter of a million well-appointed soldiers stand burning with eagerness on the confines of Virginia, and gazing with indignation upon the rebel flag which still cumbed to! The black cause of treason inspires no cumbed to! The black cause of treason inspires no with indignation upon the rebel flag which still floats at Leesburg and at Fairfax.

The fall, which was at first looked forward to as the season for offensive operations, passed without a blow. Winter, rugged winter, the natural upon their superiors in morals, chivalry and

who still dwell drowsily within their lines.

Such is the silent comment of the People; and the fact that it is silent, in the midst of its temptation, is evident not only of a settled resolution, but proof that a capacity for an intelligent combut proof that a capacity prehension of the most complicated problems of think of its official countenance of such an unnat-war and Government is a familiar characteristic ural offence, within three weeks of its developof republican communities. A people who, though notorously impulsive and self-reliant, are capable of reasoning themselves into such an extension of that Government, which claims to be insulted to the point of war, by a courtesy that had been hibition of forbearance and restraint; who, though proud and imperious to the last degree, can unanimously endorse the action of a party President to the release of the two most detestable assassins itself with the simplest measure of redress that

than the sublime intellectual triumph we have exhibited by our acquiescence in the rendition of back in confusion, in their first attempt to land, Mason and Slidell. If the "mob" of this country throwing away their arms, and taking to the domineers over its policy, it is at any rate, an astute and intellectual mob, and betrays was false, a detachment of the federal troops rean apitude for humoring a dilemma, which will maining on shore after the fight, and the rest make the country as dangerous in its diplomacy as being withdrawn only after the rebel fortifications formidable in its arms.

about to strike at the heart of the rebellion, and, by a grand simultaneous movement, make that short, sharp, finish of the war, which McClellan predicted nearly three month ago.

The forces at Ship Island, a portion of which, we are informed, by rebel journals, have landed upon the shore of Mississippi, and threaten a davance on Jackson, are soon to be largely reinforced by Gen. Butter. The troops at Santa Rosa and Fort Pickens, while is lenced Bragg's batteries, and demolished Fort McBac. advance on Jackson, are soon to be largely reinforced by Gen. Butler. The troops at Santa Rosa and Fort Pickens, which silenced Bragg's batteries, and demolished Fort McRae, but await the signal for an advance upon Pensacola and Mobile. Twenty thousand soldiers, flushed with success, have their base of opperations upon the sea islands of the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and already terrorize the cities of Charleston and Savannah. The coast of North Carolina is countly Maior Movision companies were already at the season of the coast of North Carolina is countly. The other two gunboats were to go through the Port Royal river, and cover a landing of federal troops opposite the mouth of Savannah. The coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and already terrorize the cities of Charleston and Savannah. The coast of North Carolina is countly Maior Movision commanding the forth Scalable County, and show cause, if any they have, why the said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

its southern borders.

Under this promising condition of affairs, it would seem that the hour had arrived to address 31st of December to the mouth of Brick Yard

select a base of operations which will be not Boyd's Neek in an alarming manner, and aftermore than a brisk day's march from the rebel ward, in conjunction with the Ellen, shelled the

plans as soon as they are formed, we can rely ing took place that still longer impeded them. with much certainty upon the information. A force judged by Gen. Stevens to be about 1000 Whether they be right or not, however, the strong was posted in some woods on his right, rumor does us yeoman's service; for under its and the first knowledge he obtained of its existalarm, the Confederates have already drawn ance was by a firing from a light battery; a part themselves in from hig betner for better concentration upon Yorktown, and their special outlays along the shores of the James, the York, the Pannunky rivers, and even the Rappahannock, will exhaust them of millions of their means.

That will be the grand movement of the war; and with its arrival at New Orleans, and capture of that city, will fall the black conspiracy of Davis and his band—fall never to rise again.

These words are easily said; but, at the same until then in the battery, it was driven out before time, they are easily made good. All the military our troops arrived, the enemy not attempting to power of the so-called Southern Confederacy, come from under cover of the woods, nor maniquadrupled, and placed with its materials of war, festing any desire to interrupt our further advance quadrupled, and placed with its materials of war, quadrupled also, upon the banks of the Mississippi, could not prevent the armed flotilla, now gathering at Cairo, with its iron boats and batteries, and its fifty thousand men from passing down that stream almost without impediment, and down that stream almost without impediment, and the fort first, Gen. Stevens, as yet, being unaversing its worth once more to the compared of the fort first, Gen. Stevens, as yet, being unaversing its worth once more to the compared of the fort first, Gen. This pregiment emplated opening its mouth once more to the commerce of the ware of its desertion. This regiment emulated the world. This assurance of the success of that expedition results from the character of the river itself, for the Almighty has so mixed his power of signalizing. Lieut. Tafft, of the signal corps, with its waters, that no human agency, no engines was in charge of this department, and arranged or obstacles that man may make, can, for one instant, interupt its flow. Millions and billions of were able to telegraph constantly to the gunboate tons of water, pouring with resistless velocity which had now come up in a line with our own towards the ocean, contribute incessantly to its mighty volume; and should ever an earthquake interpose to fling an island in its channel, the obstruction would either melt before its furious vance, shifting his aim as the men proceeded. force, or it would turn instantly aside, and, with The firing from the gunboats was uncommonly

force, or it would turn instantly aside, and, with gigantic impulse, carve a new channel through its soft stoneless valley soil, as deep and navigable as the one it had abandoned. Such is the character of this river, that the channels often change; but on the instant the experienced pilot, who has learned instruction on its waters, knows the new current, as he knows the old, he takes the fresh and without a moment's range or apprehension of the standard dispression of the s one without a moment's pause, or apprehension of a failure. This river, therefore, which bears the heavy guns previously visible in this battery, the mailed fleet upon its bosom, will not fail them for a moment, in their long and momentous journey to the sea; and the only danger which it will be set the doler in the state of the sea. ney to the sea; and the only danger which it will have to deal with on its way will be such as can be offered from the shore. How trifling these will be, after the example which we have had of the futility of the rebel batteries on the Potomac and at Port Royal, upon slowly-moving objects, we can easily divine. The first, and indeed the only opposition that can be presented, will be projected from Columbus, Ky., almost at the outset of the journey. There the confederates have earth-works, and, as is reported, some forty thousand men. But were they forty thousand helped by a hundred thousand more, and each of their columbiads multiplied by ten, the Federal fleet would still go on. Moving at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, upon a rapid downward current, each battery or vessel will only be under fire at any given point for the insignificant period of four or five minutes.

This is well was as to completely cover the troops, who at the gunboats were signaled and inmediately closed in, so as to completely cover the troops, who at once proceeded to destroy the work. The gun was secured, and the battery leveled; some remains of camp equipage, tents, &c., were demolished, one or two public buildings, originally planters' residences, but lately used by the rebels for military purposes, were set fire to. Seeing this, the rebels in the background set fire to num-set of the journey. As mall force of Federalists, which had been appointed to cross at Seabrook, had, in the mean-while, accomplished its passage under cover of the guns of the Seneca, and Ellen, and completely demolished the fortification there, which had also been deserted. This body (either an entire regi-

of four or five minutes.

This is well understood by the Confederates, and the immediate result of it is, a panic in Memphis, which indeed extends its fearful per-

proceeded to march to Beaufort, with the exception of the Roundhead and the 55th Pennsylvania, which were left on the other side of the ferry, to guard against any other offensive movement of the enemy. At the time at which I write in, word has reached Hilton Head of the return of the gunboats, which may possibly be remaining for a similar purpose. The 48th New York is now disembarking at this place, having marched to Beaufort and reached the wharf at Hilton Head since crossing Broad river this morning, a distance of ten miles by land, and afterwards of fifteen down the Port Royal river.

By this exploit, several objects have been accomplished; the men have been able to show themselves well behaved under fire; a little dash hes been made which infuses vigor into the spirits of the command; the enemy has been made understand that he connot with impunity assemunderstand that he connot with impunity assemble any force in our vicinity; two batteries have been demolished, and the complete possession of the Broad river has been shown to belong to the Federal forces. So far as has yet been learned, one man only has been killed, and eight or nine which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people. wounded; all of these belonging to the Eighth Regiment. The names (with the exception of Major Watson's) have not yet been ascertained. Four or five rebel bodies were buried by our men, and one or two of their wounded were made prisoners.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1861. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of James S. Manlar, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate; with a codicil ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by ablishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed a

pppear at a Fronce court of selected and country on the fourth Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and estament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. 3*

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Court of Probate, held ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1861.

BETSEY SMILEY, widow of John Smiley, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Onderse, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

K ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of December, A. D., 1801.
IS AIAH G. WORTH, Administrator on the Estate of Saran F. Meaden, deceased, who was Guardian of Abby Anna Meader, of Vassalborough in said County, minor, having presented the linal account of said Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:
Ondered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON. Register.

KENNEBEC SS...At a Court of Probate. held at Angusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

AMOS NOURSE, Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABERI SEWALL, late of Augusta, in said County, decessed, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said decessed for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burnon, Register.

ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Au ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of December, A. D., 1861.

Berrand Monday of December, A. D., 1861.

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KENNEBEC SS At a Court of Probate, held at Au-KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

PHEBE A. BATES, (formerly Phebe A. Taask.) Guardian of Betask Emma Taask, minor, having presented her final account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Obdesing, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest J. Burron, Register.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market,
or all kinds of sewing. E. VARNEY, AGENT.

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Benj. M.
G. S. Dir
Timethru
WATER STREET, ACGUSTA.

William

Operating Surgeon HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, Augusta.

Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M 1y3i

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred lemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Marline, Flax and lemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, tosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail your JOHN McARTHUR, 31tf

Nos. 1 & 3 Market Squ

PRIGHT ON GRAPE CULTURE. SECOND EDITION.—THIRTY PAGES OF NEW MATTER, with the experience of 1860 and '01, being the most important part of the work. Indispensable to all Grape Growers. Sent by mail, Elisha D. Harris, Aylesford. tage, or receipt of the price. 50 cents, in stamps.

Box 135, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.—S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren

or, H. P. Wecks, Wm. Swett, South Paris

covered by the guns of the four men-of-war. The pickets of the two commands were within five hundred yards of each other all night.

At about midnight a flag of truce was brought to Gen. Stevens and a request made that the enemy be allowed to enter within our lines to bury their dead. Gen. Stevens gave them one hour in which to accomplish this purpose, but when his messenger returned to the flag with his reply, the flag and its bearers were missing; nothing more was heard from them, so of course Gen. Stevens' message never reached the enemy. Whether the flag was a ruse or not is unknown,

In the morning, the batteries had been demolished, and the insult to the Mayflower suitably punished, the troops were removed on to Port Royal island, the gunboat covering this movement by a heavy cannonading, which was answered by the rebels. Not a man was lost by our force in the withdrawal, which occupied three hours, and was performed in a manner highly creditable to officers and men. One regiment, the 47th New York, returned to Hilton Head by a transport without crossing Port Royal island; the others proceeded to march to Beaufort, with the exception of the Roundhead and the 55th Pennsylvania, which were left on the other side of the ferry, to

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans Headache, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Aver:—I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a puryative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

value them highly.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir:—I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have, by a dose or two of your Fills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once, Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Steamer Clarion

Bilious Disorders--Liver Complaints.

mention. I since by the confidence of the profession and the people, which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people, was ington. D. C., 7th Feb., 1860.

Bia:—I have used your Pills a my general and hospital practice ever since you made thet, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we emp! Y. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, snequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements o. that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G Greene of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhea. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

DB. Are: —I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours,

J. V. HIMES. ommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR Siz:—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipution, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgin, Dropsy, Parulysis Fits, etc. From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costive ness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although be had enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expet secrms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

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ELIAB LYON, Administrator on the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERD, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest J. Bunton, Register.

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VOL.

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Our Home, our C

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and therefore the Portland, Bath other ports east o them; but to who knowing. We is the surplus of the than pay the incre by the war, and y shut down the tre encouragement to